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HONGKONG, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 23RD, 1926 肆拜禮 號叁廿月九年五十國民華中

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TIME-TABLE.

WEEKDAYS

STATION	Dep.	Arr.	Dep.	Arr.	Dep.	Arr.	Dep.	Arr.
Kowloon	6.40	9.15	10.30	11.40	12.00	1.15	2.25	4.35
Yau Ma Tei	6.50	9.25	10.40	11.50	12.10	1.25	2.35	4.45
Shatin	7.05	9.40	10.55	12.05	12.25	1.40	2.50	5.00
Tai Po	7.15	9.50	11.05	12.15	12.35	1.50	3.00	5.10
Tai Po Market	7.25	10.00	11.15	12.25	12.45	2.00	3.10	5.20
Fanning	7.35	10.10	11.25	12.35	12.55	2.10	3.20	5.30
Shung Shui	7.45	10.20	11.35	12.45	13.05	2.20	3.30	5.40
Shum Shu	7.55	10.30	11.45	12.55	13.15	2.30	3.40	5.50

SEA TAU KOK BRANCH.

STATION	Dep.	Arr.	Dep.	Arr.	Dep.	Arr.	Dep.	Arr.
Shatin	6.40	9.15	10.30	11.40	12.00	1.15	2.25	4.35
Shatin	6.50	9.25	10.40	11.50	12.10	1.25	2.35	4.45
Shatin	7.05	9.40	10.55	12.05	12.25	1.40	2.50	5.00
Shatin	7.15	9.50	11.05	12.15	12.35	1.50	3.00	5.10
Shatin	7.25	10.00	11.15	12.25	12.45	2.00	3.10	5.20
Shatin	7.35	10.10	11.25	12.35	12.55	2.10	3.20	5.30
Shatin	7.45	10.20	11.35	12.45	13.05	2.20	3.30	5.40
Shatin	7.55	10.30	11.45	12.55	13.15	2.30	3.40	5.50

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Our London Letter.

MR. COOK AS AN ORATOR.

HIS ANTICS ON THE PLATFORM.

COAL STRIKE NEARING ITS END.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

LONDON, August 27th.

The coal strike drags on its weary way. As I write we are in the 17th week of the stoppage, with all the inevitable loss to trade and industry in various ways, and its injury to the country as a whole. This week there has been a meeting of the miners' leaders with a few Ministers at the request of the former who asked for an opportunity to discuss the situation. It is the first advance made by the representatives of the strikers in that direction; but nothing has resulted, and nothing seems likely to result from the meeting, which was really in the nature of a fishing inquiry, for the miners' leaders had no suggestions to make. But the mere fact that they wanted to talk to Ministers is held to be an indication that they are coming to the stage when they must admit that the game is up. There is a certain negative satisfaction in that. It is in strong contrast to their previous trumpeting that they would make the owners and the Government come to their terms.

Mr. Cook, the Secretary of the Miners' Federation, who is held to be mainly responsible for all the trouble, still keeps on repeating his parrot-cries, "Not a penny off the pay, not a minute on the day," but he is not shouting it so loudly nor so often. It exactly explains why the strike has lasted so long, because obviously, if the representatives of the men take the stand that there can be no re-adjustment of hours or wages anywhere in the coalfields it is absolutely impossible to begin to negotiate any settlement. Some re-adjustments are necessary, since the cost of producing coal is too great to enable it to be sold at a profit. There are pits that are uneconomic, and the only possible way to put them on a business basis is to get the miners to work longer hours and thereby have more coal, or get them to accept less wages for a seven hours day.

Hearing the End.

But although the leaders are still standing out for their terms as expressed in the parrot-cries of Mr. Cook, the beginning of the end is in sight. Thousands of men are going back to the pits of their own accord in flat defiance of their leaders. The process has only to continue long enough for the strike to peter out. The "Cookites" are in the extremely awkward position of officers whose soldiers are deserting wholesale. The leaders realise this well enough, and at the moment their chief concern is to devise some means by which they can save their faces. It is common knowledge that a vast number of miners—probably a majority—would have returned to work weeks ago, but they have been prevented by sheer terrorism in the districts on the part of the extremists. It is tragic to think that thousands have been forced to remain idle, and that their wives and families and themselves have been reduced to poverty, because Mr. Cook and his gang desired to use the Miners' Federation as a means of furthering their own ends.

I think most people are willing to concede a tribute of admiration to the miners for the way they have stuck to their so-called leaders during the past 17 weeks. But it is lamentable that so much sound loyalty should have been misplaced. The break up of the coal strike has begun. It is only a question of time now and terms of settlement; and all that the men will get as a result of their devotion to Mr. Cook—the avowed Communist, who describes himself as "the humble follower of Lenin"—and other revolutionaries are conditions of work less advantageous than were to be had last April before the strike started. It is not the men who are beaten in this fight. It is their leaders who are defeated in the mad attempt to force the Government and the country to obey the leaders' behests. Since the miners were induced to embark upon the coal strike they have lost many millions in wages, and inflicted similar loss on other industries in all parts of Great Britain; and all because they blindly believed in the promises that were made to them that by persisting in the strike they would achieve a great victory.

Mr. Cook on the Platform.

The other night I attended a meeting near London which was addressed by Mr. Cook. He is an under-sized man with projecting teeth and the air of a fanatic. As a speaker he is disappointing. His voice is hoarse and cracked, and half way down the hall much of what he said was inaudible. But there is no mistaking the passionate energy of the man. He seems at times to lose control of himself. He swings his arms round in a half circle, raises them above his head, and the next moment he bends his body (Continued on next Column.)

SIR H. SPICER'S DEATH.

"I MIGHT DO HARM TO OTHERS."

SUICIDE AT THIRD ATTEMPT.

THE INQUEST.

The inquest was held at Westminster, on August 20th, on Sir Howard Spicer, 55, vice-chairman and joint managing director of Messrs. Spicers, Ltd., the paper manufacturers, who was found shot on Monday at Garland's Hotel, Suffolk-street, Pall Mall, S.W., of which it was stated he was a director.

Mr. Norman Spicer, of Hanover House, Regent's Park, said his brother lived at Elm Tree-road, St. John's Wood, N.W. He had had two or three attacks of influenza, which left him in a depressed state and caused him to worry about his health.

There was no history of insanity in the family, but his sister committed suicide three years ago. It was stated that Sir Howard was found dead in the directors' room at the hotel. A double-barrelled gun was lying across the chair.

Good Round Trigger.

A constable said the butt of the gun had broken away, apparently because the gun was not held properly when fired. The Coroner: How do you think he had pulled the trigger?—There was a telephone lying on the floor, and he might have used the cord of the instrument. Dr. Dunn, police surgeon, said the cord of the telephone was close to Sir Howard's feet and was twisted, and it looked as if it had slipped off his foot and off the trigger of the gun. The top of his head was blown away. His organs were all healthy except the heart, which was slightly dilated.

Twice Unsuccessful.

The coroner (Mr. Oddie) said it was a case of a man who had been worrying about his health and suffering apparently from post-influenza depression and insomnia. "He was unable to sleep and became so depressed that I think he became mentally irresponsible." "Mr. Spicer," said the coroner, "was a terrible scene in this room at the hotel when he was endeavouring to kill himself with the sporting gun, and had had at least two failures and then succeeded."

The coroner said a letter addressed to him ran: "Dear Sir,—Three months of insomnia and worry have affected my brain, and I have felt that it might go at any moment and that I might do harm to others or become a hopeless mental wreck."

"My dear mother had the same feeling and my sister ended her life. I hope it will not be necessary to call my family after this letter. My dear friend, Eugene Doure, knows that I have confided to him that I felt my brain going. He cheered me up by complimenting me on my work. He will give good evidence.—Yours faithfully, H. SPICER."

A verdict of Suicide while of Unsound Mind was recorded.

NAVAL RANK TO DIE OUT.

ABOLITION OF ROYAL MARINE GUNNER.

It is notified in Admiralty Fleet Orders that no more promotions to Royal Marine gunner will be made in future, and the ranks of R.M. gunner and the officers promoted therefrom will be allowed to die out as officers are retired or removed from the active list.

Royal Marine gunners will continue, however, to be eligible for promotion to commissioned R.M. gunner under existing regulations. The present complement of two lieutenants, Royal Marines, and above, promoted from commissioned R.M. gunner, will be retained until the total establishment has fallen below 18. Thereafter one lieutenant will be allowed for such period as may in the opinion of the Admiralty be deemed desirable.

almost double till his head is nearly on a level with his knees. Then he springs up erect, and stamps up and down the platform shouting and gesticulating and beating his hands like someone possessed. One watches him with a certain fascination, wondering whether he will strip off his coat and remove his collar and tie, as he has been known to do in moments of excitement.

The extraordinary thing to my mind is that a man of this excitable temperament, which borders on hysteria, should be the executive officer of a great Trade Union, and have the tremendous responsibility of negotiating terms of settlement in a disastrous industrial dispute. For such a task a cool head and steady brain seem to be essential qualifications. It is all very well to make an emotional appeal for the miners, interlarded with copious abuse of the coal owners, the Government and the Press (Mr. Cook hates the Press), but how can it be supposed that this peculiar rhetoric can solve economic problems in the coalfields?—H.B.

EXILED BOY-EMPEROR OF CHINA.

LIFE IN THE FORBIDDEN CITY.

A CHAT WITH MR. R. F. JOHNSTON.

A special correspondent of the Daily News had a two hours' chat on August 18th with Mr. R. F. Johnston, C.B.E., tutor to the ex-Emperor Hsuan-Tung of China. Mr. Johnston is now in England on an official mission in connection with the proposal to remit to China the Boxer Indemnity.

Although Mr. Johnston, owing to his official position, was unable to give anything in the nature of an interview, he discussed in a general way one or two points about the present situation in China, especially as they affect his pupil and friend, the boy-Emperor.

The Emperor is now 20 years of age, and is, of course, living practically as a refugee under Japanese protection in Tientsin. Perhaps he owes his life to Mr. Johnston, who, two years ago, when the so-called Christian General Feng seized Peking, arranged the Emperor's escape by motor-car to the Legation Quarter of Peking, which is outside the jurisdiction of the Chinese. But for this, attempts on the Emperor's life might have been made, as demands for his execution were being made in certain quarters.

The Emperor was married more than three years ago to a charming Manchurian princess. In his early days he was kept in seclusion at the Forbidden City and met no other young persons except two or three members of the Imperial clan. He never learned to play. This cramped upbringing, of course, has inevitably produced in him a rather introspective nature.

At one time he was very keen on studying English, but now he reads and speaks very little but Chinese, the language in which all Mr. Johnston's conversations with him are conducted. He does not engage in many games. He rides on horseback, and is a good cyclist.

A curious discovery was made several years ago with regard to his eyesight. Mr. Johnston had been instructing him how to tell the time. One day a clock was placed on a desk before him and he was asked, "Now, what time is it?" Instead of looking at the clock in front of him he turned round to look at a large clock which was built into the school-room wall.

His tutor was rather puzzled, and asked him why he did not look at the clock on the desk. "I cannot see it," the boy-Emperor replied.

Emperor in Spectacles.
It was then discovered that he was suffering from some eye trouble. Mr. Johnston at once consulted the members of the Imperial family and Court officials and suggested a physician. There was tremendous opposition.

"The Emperor might have to wear spectacles," said one, and all agreed that the Emperor could not do that. The idea of an Emperor in spectacles appeared to them to be worse than ridiculous. However, Mr. Johnston won his point, and Dr. Howard, of the Peking Union Medical College, soon put right the matter of the Emperor's eyes.

Mr. Johnston, who spent six years in the Forbidden City, is (as stated in the Daily News yesterday) the only white man who has been permitted to reside there. During this period he had the right to enter the Palace precincts on horseback or in a sedan chair, a special privilege granted to very few. He was given the Coral Button (which signifies the highest of the nine official ranks), and he also had bestowed on him the Sable Robe, a distinction never before conferred on any foreigner in China.

With no stable government at present existing in China, the Emperor's position is a very peculiar one. Although the "Christian General" Feng Yu Hsiang, after ejecting the Emperor from his Palace in the Forbidden City in November, 1924, and cancelling the original Abdication Agreement of 1912, undertook that the Republican Government should in future pay the ex-Emperor half-a-million dollars a year (instead of the four million dollars stipulated in the original agreement), the money has not been paid, and the Emperor and his household are now living in straitened circumstances.

It is true that some of his property in Peking, such as the world-famed Summer Palace, has been restored to him by the present provisional Government which has succeeded the dominated "Christian General," but it would be highly dangerous for him to proceed to the capital while political conditions remain unstable. Mr. Johnston regards a Manchurian restoration as neither possible nor desirable.

Mr. Johnston is now working upon a book he has in preparation, describing his six years in the Forbidden City. He will return to China in a few months.

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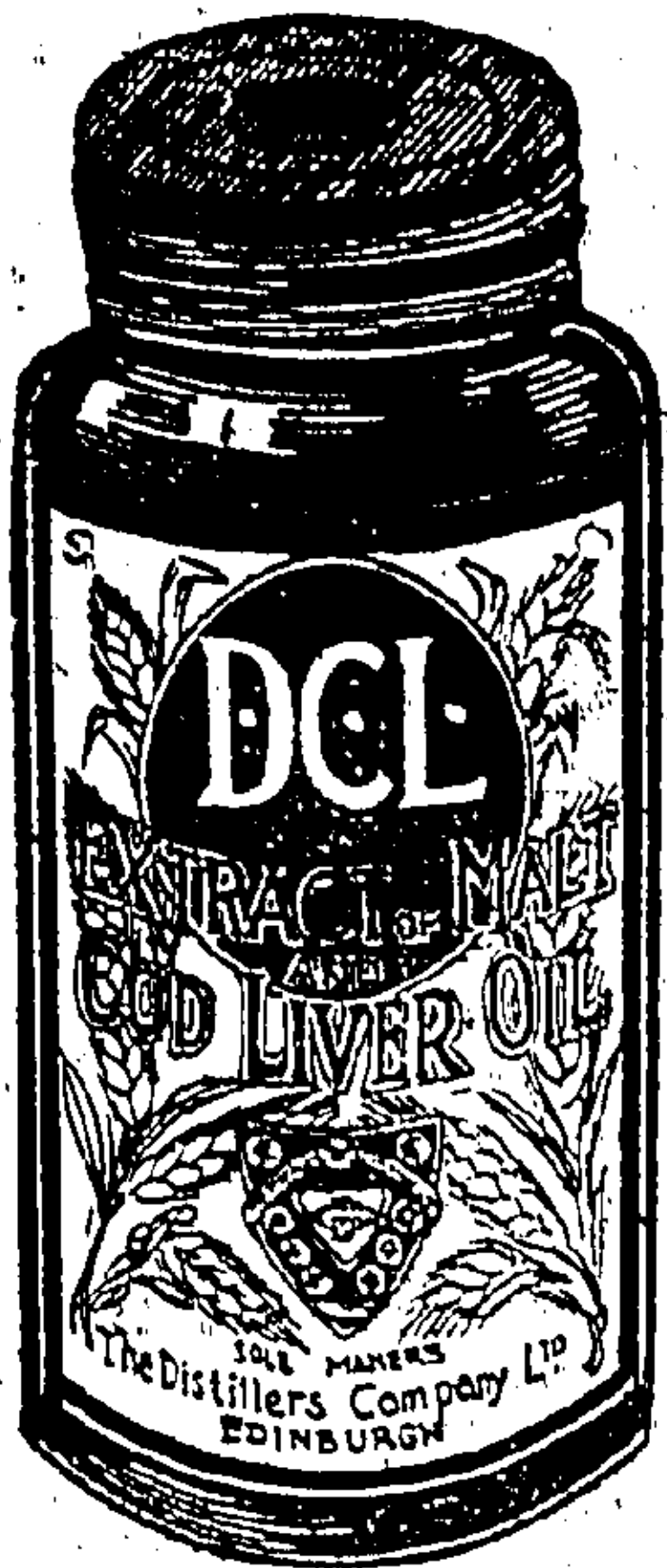
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WHAT IS GOING TO HAPPEN IN CHINA?

MR. H. W. LOOKER'S REVIEW OF THE SITUATION.

"NEVER A TIME WHEN A PERSONALITY WAS MORE
STRONGLY NEEDED."

The following thoughtful review of the situation in China by Mr. H. W. Looker, M.P., which appeared in the *Sunday Times* of August 22nd, will be read with interest by all Hongkong residents. Mr. Looker, who now represents South East Essex in the House of Commons, was formerly a partner in the firm of Messrs. Deacon, Looker, Deacon and Harston, now known as Messrs. Deacons.

For over 4,000 years, prior to the Revolution of 1911, and for many centuries while the rest of the world was gradually emerging from barbarism, China had an Empire, a culture, and a civilisation of her own, a social system, and a code of moral and religious principles unimpeachable even in the present day. Ruled by an Emperor shrouded in an atmosphere of mysterious divinity, whose decrees it was impious to disobey, she had continued her unchanging way without heed to the world outside, and with no desire to come in contact with it. To her the foreign barbarians represented an ignorant, an uncultured, and an inferior race whose ways she neither understood nor desired to understand.

As the last century wore on she began to have an uneasy feeling that in some respects her superiority might not exist. In all the arts of war she was a child in foreign hands. Defeat after defeat became her lot. Finally she saw a neighbouring and Oriental nation, but recently emerged from a state of feudalism, successfully resist and defeat a first-class Western Power and take her place on an equal footing with the great nations of the world. China resented the position of inferiority into which she was being relegated. She resented the foreign tutelage and domination she increasingly became subjected to. She determined to take her place unshackled and independent amongst the Sovereign States of the world.

This national feeling was stimulated and fostered by the increasing numbers of her young men who, educated at foreign Universities, saw her position from an outside point of view, and did not at all like what they saw. The picture thus revealed was a severe blow to their national self-esteem. The knowledge that, in the eyes of other nations, China was an inferior and native race touched them on their tenderest spot. In seeking for the cause to which this position must be ascribed they fastened on their ancient system of Heavenly Government as being the dominating factor in the result. This led to a movement for reform, culminating in the Revolution of 1911. The Emperor was deposed, and a republic was established.

A Bloodless Revolution.

It was the most bloodless revolution ever accomplished. It took place in a night. But it had an unexpected and far-reaching consequence. It removed the one thread which bound the whole of the Empire together; the atmosphere of divinity which surrounded the occupant of the throne. Central Government remained; was, indeed, a necessity, if only as a channel of communication with the world outside; authority throughout China it had none, nor had it forces to ensure obedience to its behests. Its authority was confined to the walls of Peking. Every Viceroy, every military leader became a law unto himself, controlling the area his troops enabled him to cover. The Central Government and its policy swayed with the influence of the leader whose troops were nearest to the walls of Peking.

Domination of the Peking Government became a prize for all aspirants to power to strive for. Control of the Government meant control of the national funds. Control of the national funds meant extermination of rivals. This necessity led to ceaseless plots and counter-plots, marchings and counter-marchings. It was here to-day and there to-morrow. No aspirant for supreme power was going to stand by and see that power seized, and himself extinguished by a rival claimant if co-operation could successfully defeat this position. No leader capable of seizing and holding the reins of government appeared.

A State of Chaos.

The country is devastated by wandering troops. The railways are seized for military transport. No repairs are carried out to rolling stock or permanent way. No money is paid for military use. The interior is practically a desert so far as commerce is concerned.

STRIKE AND TRADE.

EFFECT OF A COAL PEACE.

**"TRADE BOOM MAY RE-
COMMENCE."**

The Railway Companies' Association of Great Britain issued the following statement on August 23rd.

The Ministry of Transport monthly railway statistics faithfully reflect the state of trade in the country. The recently-issued returns for May, showing 48,000,000 fewer passengers and 21,000,000 tons less freight, with a consequent decrease of nearly 23,000,000 in receipts, indicate too clearly the dire effects of the General Strike and coal stoppage; and how hard the railways were hit during that month. This was more pronounced as the returns to the end of April showed that traffic was then on a gradually rising scale, compared with the corresponding period of last year, passengers having increased by over 7,000,000 and freight tonnage, including coal, by 2,400,000 tons, with a consequent rise in receipts of over 21,000,000.

The total decrease in railway receipts for the year to date reaches the enormous

sum of £19,000,000, but a hopeful feature of the situation—showing that the coal stoppage is not having so disastrous an effect on industry as might have been expected—is that the tonnage of general goods shows a relatively small decrease. Sir Felix Pole, a general manager of the Great Western Railway, commenting upon the freight traffic statistics so far as his railway is concerned, says—

"The outstanding feature apart from the large decrease in coal traffic, was the comparatively small reduction in the tonnage of general merchandise, which suggests that, but for the General Strike and the mines dispute, the hopes of a trade revival were by no means unfounded. This cannot fail to point the moral of golden opportunities that have been lost, and it is to be hoped, of future possibilities of improved trade as soon as the present unfortunate stoppage ceases."

The reduction in the rate of decrease in recent weeks, owing presumably to the importation of foreign coal, which has permitted an increase in industrial activity in various parts of the country and has also enabled the railway companies to run full services of trains, is a healthy sign that with a speedy settlement of the coal dispute the arrested trade revival may recommence.

British Interests Menaced.

In the meantime, the interests of Great Britain suffer badly. Our countrymen there are discouraged because they can see no active evidence of their interests and rights being supported from home. Yet the position is not an easy one. Apart from any consequences of drastic action, as before alluded to, we are bound under the Washington Conference to refrain from acting independently in China, and have agreed only to act in conjunction with our Allies. But united action is difficult to achieve, since national interests are divergent, and China sorely needs help, wise counsel, and trusted friends. She should be able to look to the Allies for these. It should be possible to lay jealousies aside to achieve a common policy. More than anywhere else China is entitled to look to Great Britain to take the initiative in bringing about this Allied co-operation, and offering to China, her aims and desires, a united and international support. Great Britain is the oldest friend of China, by whom she is trusted, respected, and esteemed. There is not, there never has been, there never will be, an anti-British feeling. The mutual confidence between the two nations is too deeply established for that. The effort should be made.

Claim for Personality.

China responds to the influence of a personality as a sunflower responds to the sun. There never was a time when a personality was more sorely needed, in the interests of Great Britain, in the interests of all nations having relations with China, and in the interests of China herself. The biggest man who can be found is not too big for the issues at stake. Sympathy with her aspirations, understanding of her nature and her difficulties, a dispassionate desire to help her on her way to regain control in her own house, and take the place as a Sovereign and recognised Power to which her history, her qualities, and her position entitle her, are fundamental attributes of anyone attempting what is by no means an impossible task, difficult though it may be.

No question of intervention; no question of force, no question of disregard of international obligations is involved in it. No question of anything but what China herself would welcome and desire. Support should be given where support may be helpful. Interference should be refrained from where it is not wanted and where it would be misunderstood. Nothing can or should be imposed upon her. A friendly hand, a sympathetic hand, a wise hand, is sadly needed. It is not beyond the resources of Great Britain to supply the need.

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A CHANGED CHINA.**AMERICA'S VIEWPOINT.****U.S.A. MINISTER'S VISIT TO SHANGHAI.**

A dinner in honour of Mr. John MacMurray, American Minister to China, and Mrs. MacMurray was given in Shanghai last Wednesday, by the American Association of China, the American Chamber of Commerce and Missionary organisations.

After having expressed his regret at having his introduction to the American community of Shanghai delayed, owing to the turbulent times when he arrived in China 18 months ago, Mr. MacMurray spoke of the importance of American thought in China and the necessity of all backing the Government in its decisions regarding extraterritoriality and other problems facing this country.

Since his departure from China in 1913, the Minister said, China had become a changed country and likewise, America's viewpoint had changed since Americans had begun to realize the importance of relations with China.

"To-day America finds herself in a place of responsibility as one of the leading nations in China, and this responsibility will grow in the future," the speaker said. "America finds herself bordering on one of the most important relationships in the world. In China to-day we find the problems arising which must be faced by our grandchildren."

"We cannot be too critical in the mistakes which China has made. It is our job to help to teach them their A.B.C.'s, and I am not speaking egotistically. Politics have been ingrained into us to the point of boredom and we must realize that we, too, have had our troubles."

Conservatives and Radicals.

Mr. MacMurray went on to state there were in China amongst Americans, two schools of very divergent theories—the conservatives and the radicals. The conservatives were those who thought in terms of the China of 20 years ago and were oblivious to the fact that China had changed, and who would wish her to regress to the conditions of 20 years ago. The other school lived in the period of a changing China and lived in a world that was severely practical. These persons felt the urge to rush China along to her brilliant future.

As an instance, the speaker mentioned the case of a prominent citizen who signed a memorial to be sent to Washington asking that extraterritoriality be abolished. This man, a few days later came to the Minister and asked him what he thought of the matter. The Minister answered that, speaking frankly, he did not think a great deal of the course the man in question had pursued and said that the matter had been talked over thoroughly at the Washington Conference and it was decided that the Powers should at the present retain their extraterritorial rights.

A Necessary Makeshift.

He was of the opinion that extraterritoriality was, at the best, a bad makeshift of government, but one which, at present, was necessary though one which the American Government would be glad to surrender if possible. But, at present, this was impossible since the cause of justice was at stake and America must see that her nationals had due protection.

"I was frank to acknowledge that I was ashamed that an American would attach his name to a document which the American Government would not sanction."

"Although God created us according to various moulds, and we have the privilege of thinking the way we wish, it is regrettable that we should develop these vastly divergent lines of reasoning as regards the situation here." He added that he was of the opinion that they should try not to allow these aims to create a cleft in the action of the Government and allow us to arrive too late or too early on the time table at the time at which China would be ready to take over her own affairs.

He believed that this line of reasoning should extend even further than the Americans—to all the Powers. The Powers should give China their utmost sympathy, but at the same time should work out an evolutionary scheme of handing over their rights.

Bolshevik Irresponsibility.

Speaking of America's position in China in connection with the Soviets, the Minister said: "America refuses to recognize the Soviets not because they owe her money, but because the Soviets teach the lack of all international obligations. They insist, themselves, on the sanctity of contract with the Chinese, but their international policy is one of international irresponsibility."

"We often hear prominent Chinese say that they are not afraid that China will become Bolshevik. Neither are we afraid of that, but what we are afraid of in China is that this feeling of irresponsibility, once adopted, China will declare that her international obligations are out of date and her discontented party can repudiate all treaties. It would take two or three generations for the Chinese to live down this policy. This is the real danger, and it is more real than our Chinese friends realize. The policy of repudiation is more important than are the actual conditions of the treaties."

In conclusion, Mr. MacMurray emphasized the fact that both of the extremes were necessarily dangerous and that if we either turned too conservative or too radical, the last test would find us brittle. He pleaded that all should work together in attempting to solve the ultimate problem of China—that of governing herself. And in this America should be tolerant of the viewpoints of other powers.

YARN MARKET.**PRICES SHOW DOWNWARD TENDENCY.**

Messrs. Polishwalla and Kotwall in their report on the Yarn market dated September 21st, state:—

Since our last report, our yarn market has remained very dull during the whole interval, and prices show a downward tendency.

As the Chinese dealers are unable to part with their recent heavy purchases due to very limited demand from Yunnan and other adjoining consuming centres, they show no inclination to make any fresh purchases but are trying to get rid of their large holdings at a loss of \$3 to \$5 per bale, which has further depressed our market, while clearances are very poor.

Bombay reports a steady and firm market due to Bombay mills having made large sales for forward deliveries, and the rates there are much higher than those ruling in our market.

Unsold stock, 7,000 bales; Bargains in Chinese hands, both spot and to-arrive, 11,300 bales.

Shanghai:—Reports moderate inquiry with prices inclined to be on the easy side.

Japanese Yarn:—A heavy reduction of \$10 per bale in this yarn has induced buyers to make purchases of few choice chops, while the general tone is still weak.

Raw Cotton:—No stock. Quotations:—Bengal, \$35 to \$40 per picul; Chinese, \$40 to \$45 per picul.

HONGKONG STOCK EXCHANGE.**CLOSING QUOTATIONS.**

SEPTEMBER 22nd, 1926.

Hongkong Bank	\$1,100 sel.
Do. London	\$121 nom.
Chartered Bank	\$21 buy.
Mercantile Bank, A & B	\$204 nom.
Do.	\$1134 nom.
P. & O. Bank	\$24 buy.
East Asia Bank	\$84 nom.
Canton Insurance	\$625 sel.
China Underwriters	\$14 nom.
North China Insurance	\$14, 125 nom.
Union Insurance	\$227 nom.
Yangtze Insurance	\$227 buy.
China Fire Insurance	\$227 buy.
Hongkong Fire Insurance	\$604 nom.
Donghai	\$227 buy.
H.K. & M. Steamships	\$227 buy.
Hongkong Tugs	\$11 nom.
Lado-Chinas (Frat.)	\$30 buy.
Do. (Del.)	\$42 buy.
Shell Transport	\$90 nom.
Star Ferns	\$31 buy. & sa.
Waterboats	\$154 nom.
China Sugars	\$31 nom.
Malacca Sugars	\$38 nom.
Benguet	\$14 nom.
Kasian Mining A.A.	\$40 sel.
Lampoon (combined)	\$14, 24 buy.
Do. (single)	\$14, 11 buy.
Shanghai Explorations	\$14, 5 nom.
Shanghai Loans	\$14, 7 nom.
Bank	\$44 nom.
Tronoh Mines	\$30, buy.
Ural Caspian	\$9 nom.
H.K. & L. Wards	\$10 sel.
H.K. & W. Docks	\$54 nom.
Hongkong	\$170 buy.
New Engineering	\$14, 510 buy.
Shanghai Docks	\$14, 115 buy.
H.K. & S. Hotels	\$9 buy. & sa.
Hongkong Lands	\$80 nom.
Hongkong Realty	\$74 nom.
H.K. Territorials	\$4 sel.
Humphreys Estates	\$13 buy.
Prince's Buildings	\$39 sel.
Rural Lands	\$14 nom.
Shanghai Cottons	\$14, 8 nom.
Oriental	\$14, 24 buy.
Shanghai Cottons (old)	\$14, 61 buy.
Do. (new)	\$14, 28 buy.
China Buses	\$14, 104 nom.
Hongkong Tramways	\$24 buy.
Peak Tram (old)	\$154 nom.
Do. (new)	\$76 nom.
Singapore Tractions	\$158 buy.
Tientsin	\$12 buy., 12.40 sa.
Amalgams	\$12 buy., 12.40 sa.
Canton Loan	\$74 nom.
Cement (combined)	\$12 nom.
Do. (old)	\$11 nom.
Do. (new)	\$11 nom.
China Lights (combined)	\$19 nom.
Do. (old)	\$134 nom.
Do. (new)	\$10 nom.
China Providents	\$35 nom.
Constructions	\$24 nom.
Dairy Farms	\$104 sel.
Lee A. Winge	\$46 sel.
Hongkong Electric	\$574 buy.
Macao Electric	\$35 nom.
H.K. Ropes (combined)	\$26 sel.
Do. (old)	\$10 sel.
Do. (new)	\$35 sel.
Lane Crawford	\$39 nom.
Mackintosh	\$194 nom.
Sincere	\$11 nom.
United Asbestos	\$40 sel.
Waters (old)	\$43 nom.
Wm. Powell	\$44 nom.
Buy—buyers; sa.—selling; sa.—sales	
nom.—nominal	

EXCHANGE RATES.

(BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.)

Rugby, September 21st.

Paris	1734
Brussels	184
Amsterdam	12.114
Berlin	20.37
Copenhagen	18.27
Vienna	24.404
Helsingfors	194
Lisbon	2.17/32
Buenos Aires	454
Shanghai	2/8
Yokohama	2/6/32
New York	4.854
Geneva	25.12
Milan	1534
Stockholm	18.15
Oslo	22.154
Prague	1834
Madrid	31.034
Rio	7.17/32
Bombay	1/5.15/16
Silver (spot)	27.13/16
Hongkong	2/24
Silver (forward)	27.15/16

QUEEN'S**STARTING TO-DAY.**

At 2.30, 5.15, 7.15 and 9.15 p.m.

HAVOC

A DRAMA OF WAR CRAZED SOCIETY.

The play, which had long runs both in London and New York, has been faithfully transferred to the screen by WILLIAM FOX. It is the greatest film of the war since "The Four Horsemen."

WORLD

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RICHARD BARTHELMESS
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SATURDAY, Sept. 25th at 5.15 and 9.15 p.m.

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THE STAR.**STAR THEATRE.**

9.15—Commencing Monday, September 27th.—9.15

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DANCES
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SKETCHES
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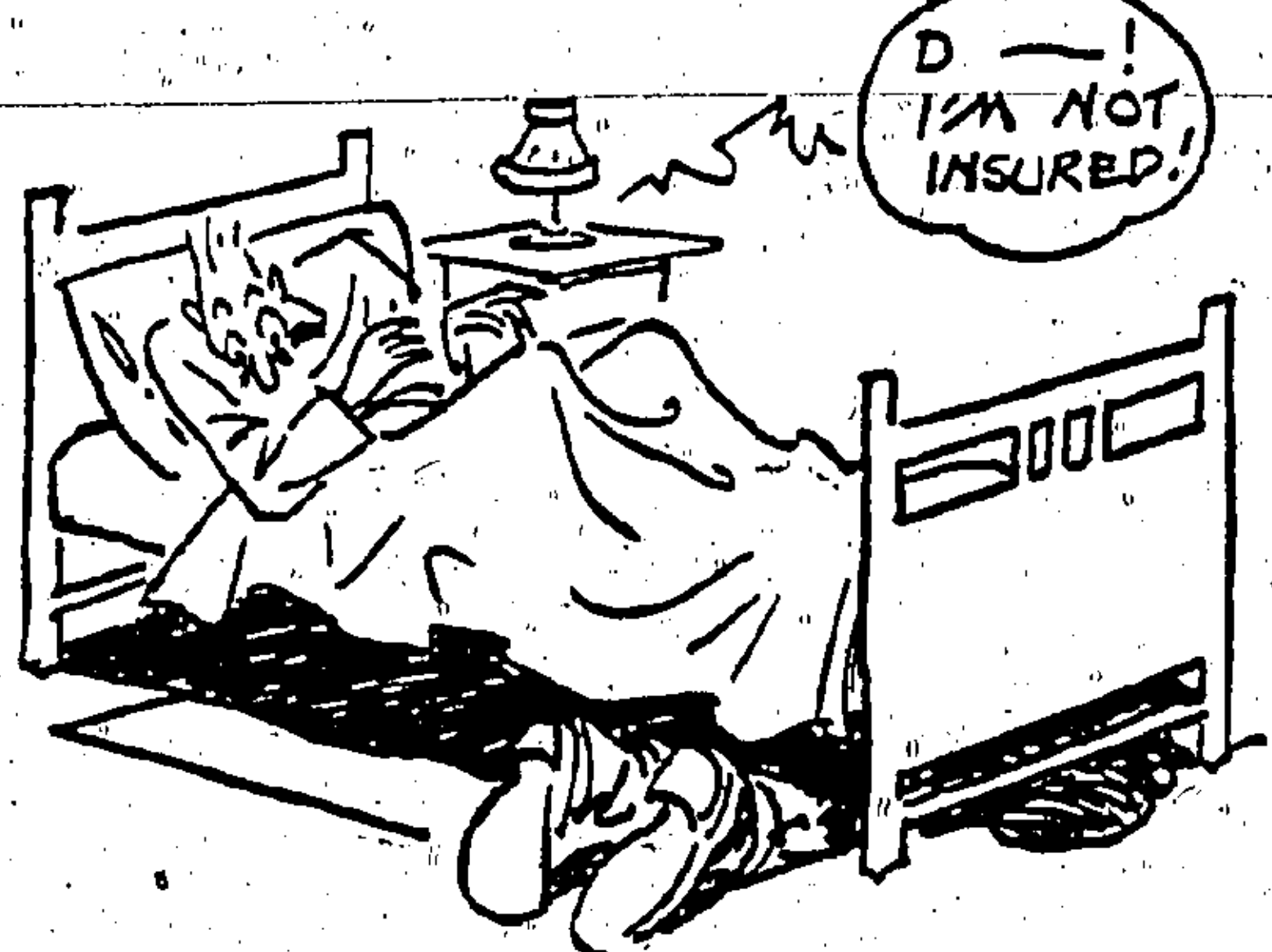
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CIVIL SERVICE CLUB.

A VERY SATISFACTORY YEAR.

THE ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual meeting of the members of the Civil Service Cricket Club was held at the Club yesterday evening, when the President (Mr. Justice J. R. Wood) presided.

Dealing with the report and statement of accounts, which have previously appeared in the *Daily Press*, the Chairman said that he felt that those present would agree with him that the officers and members of the Club could congratulate themselves on the year's very satisfactory report. It was to be noted that the report was for 11 months instead of for the full year.

Fine Management.

Continuing, he said that it would be within the memory of members that certain expenditure was authorised last year in connection with the Club building and that the incoming committee was authorised to draw on the reserves for the purposes of improvements for the building. Certain considerable improvements had been made involving an expenditure of \$1,335, which had been carried out on the year's working without drawing a single dollar from the reserve. It was carried out with considerable thought and management and the Club should congratulate the treasurer and the officers on the result. (Applause.)

The New Club.

He noted that amongst the financial items that the price of the billiard table for the Central Club was put down in the assets. The cost was \$357. Their experts informed them that the table was in every way satisfactory.

With reference to the Central Club he was informed that it was likely to be available not later than November, and they might very well find themselves housed there in Christmas week. The accounts were again audited by Messrs. Williams and James, and the Club was grateful to them. (Applause.)

Increased Membership.

Membership was also a matter for congratulation. The increase showed a considerable percentage. Thirteen members had resigned and 28 new members joined. On the sports side the report was not really wonderful, but the players of the Club could not expect to carry off shields every year. (Laughter.)

He understood that the authorities who managed the cricket were always anxious to find new recruits and he hoped they would be successful. Tennis, he thought, had been very weak; that was because their players were too old. (Laughter.) They needed younger players next year.

Their lawn bowls' teams had a new lease of life, the ground was getting into good order, and they were hopeful of having as good a green as any other Club in the Colony.

A new turn was the holding of a very successful open air concert, an activity which he was glad to see the Club taking up. The Christmas tree was also a huge success. He also noted that in spite of the heavy floods in June the greens were well-kept owing to the work put in by Mr. Rose. (Cheers.)

Turning again to the expenditure, the Chairman said that he hoped that the item of \$42 for strike guard would not recur this year. (Laughter.) Outstanding subscriptions showed a higher figure than was the case last year. They had, however, a sum of about \$2,200 to pay a debt of \$1,500.

Excellent Work.

Concluding, the Chairman said that the accounts were very satisfactory and it must be a source of pleasure to the treasurer to present them. Much also was due to the excellent work of their hon. steward, Mr. J. J. Gregory. (Applause.)

Mr. B. E. Maughan (the treasurer) gave details of the accounts and said that it was a matter for gratification that their working account showed a greater balance than it had previously done.

New Vice-Presidents.

The Chairman proposed that the Hon. Mr. H. T. Cressy, D.P.W., Mr. P. T. Lamble, and Mr. G. B. Sayer should be added to the list of Vice-Presidents. This was carried and Mr. Lamble and Mr. Sayer returned thanks.

The following officers were chosen for the season:—
Captain of the 1st XI, Mr. B. D. Evans, Vice-Captain, Mr. F. de Borne; Captain of the 2nd XI, Mr. J. H. B. Nicholl, Vice-Captain, Mr. Harper. Cricket representative, Mr. Lamble; Bowls representative, Mr. R. A. Smith, Tennis representative, Mr. R. B. Wood, Honorary Steward, Mr. Alderman; Hon. Treasurer, Mr. B. E. Maughan; Hon. Secretary, Mr. L. Longbottom; Green-ranger, Mr. H. Rose.

Committee: Messrs. Deakin, Vergette, Harper, Brown, Sara, Strang, and Patterson.

Mr. F. H. Williams and Mr. C. James were re-elected auditors.

An honorarium of \$50 each was voted to the secretary, treasurer and the steward.

It was also moved and carried that the names of Mr. H. Rose and Mr. Vergette should be put down on the minutes as an appreciation for the work they had done for the Club.

The meeting concluded with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

CHINA PROVIDENT MEETING FURTHER ADJOURNED.

EXPENSES OVER \$40,000.

INVESTIGATION COMMITTEE CRITICISED.

The adjourned meeting of the China Provident Loan and Mortgage Company, Ltd., which was held at the offices of Messrs. Shewan, Tomes and Co. yesterday morning was further adjourned until November 12th. Mr. F. M. Crawford criticised the delay of the Investigation Committee. It was stated by the Chairman (Mr. R. G. Shewan) that the investigation of the Company's affairs would cost something under \$50,000.

Mr. R. G. Shewan was in the chair and there were also present: Mr. T. G. Weall, Mr. H. P. White, Mr. W. J. Hawker (Members Consulting Committee), Mr. W. E. L. Shenton (solicitor), Mr. D. L. King (secretary) and the following shareholders: the Rev. Fr. A. Biotteau, the Rev. Fr. L. Vircondelet, Messrs. G. F. Haslam, D. H. Cameron, C. J. Quarles van Ufford, C. A. da Rosa, J. M. Alves, A. A. Alves, N. V. H. Croucher, F. M. Crawford, A. L. Shields, J. Coulthart, Mr. A. Figueiredo, W. Morley, J. Pereira, C. B. Brown, L. E. Guterres, J. Barrados, I. W. Shewan, M. A. Remedios, Chau Yu Su, A. J. Edgar, S. H. Ross, P. T. Ester, D. W. Minton, D. M. Lopes, S. M. Churn, P. M. N. da Silva, Tse Tsan To, J. T. Choy and V. Sorby.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

Report Not Ready.

The Chairman said:—The 29th ordinary general meeting which was held on July 22nd last was adjourned until to-day at the request of the Investigation Committee, pending the submission of their report. I have been requested by them to move a further adjournment of this meeting, owing to the fact that their report is not yet ready for presentation. I therefore beg to propose:—That this meeting of shareholders stand adjourned until Friday November 12th, 1926, at the same hour and place. Will someone kindly second that?

Mr. C. A. da Rosa, Chairman of the Investigation Committee, seconded.

Delay Criticised.

Mr. F. M. Crawford said:—While I feel sure shareholders will support me in sympathising with the members of the Investigation Committee, who are doubtless putting in a great deal of work and energy on our behalf and have more or less a thankless task before them, I would like to take this opportunity of asking for some information as to what has been done.

It is now nearly six months since the meeting in which we appointed this Committee to go into the affairs of the Company together with the Consulting Committee, and as they had the benefit of the preliminary investigation prior to their appointment, I cannot help but think that by this time some information might have been given to the shareholders as to the result of this investigation.

In six months surely something definite should have been arrived at by the two Committees acting conjointly, and it is difficult to understand why it is continually necessary to have these meetings postponed.

"Waste of Time and Money."

A glance at the Articles of Association should suffice to convince shareholders that the Consulting Committee have very little responsibility, and although they may be considered guilty to some degree of negligence, it seems quite obvious that they cannot be held liable financially for any loss.

Has the Investigating Committee been spending its time in trying to place the blame of past work on the Consulting Committee? If so, I shall be glad to know what the approximate cost of this investigation is going to be, for it seems to be more or less a waste of time and shareholders' money. The same remarks apply to the responsibility of auditors. To try and lay blame to their account where no liability attaches to them seems useless.

"In the Dark."

We are now told that a further postponement until November is necessary to enable the Investigating Committee to complete their work. Meanwhile shareholders are left absolutely in the dark, and I cannot help feeling that this great delay is detrimental to the business of the Company and the interests of shareholders. Let us get the past squared up as quickly as possible, write off the necessary loss, and concentrate our energies on building up the future of the Company.

The foregoing remarks are of necessity made without knowledge of facts, and are founded on various rumours which are common property, and I may be doing the members of the Investigating Committee an injustice in offering these criticisms on their voluntary work, but I should like to ask whether this work takes the form of trying to attach blame to the Consulting Committee, or whether it is an honest attempt to assist this Committee in bringing things to a satisfactory conclusion.

Can you therefore, Sir, give to this meeting an estimate of cost of what the total expenses of this investigation will amount to, and also any information in advance of the full report of the Investigating Committee, which will help to restore public confidence in the Company and allay shareholders' fears?

Chairman's Reply.

Replying, the Chairman said:—I quite agree with your remarks as to getting the past cleared up as soon as possible. (Continued on next Column.)

THE VINEGAR CASE.

CHINESE DEALER SUMMONED.

THE MAGISTRATE'S DECISION.

The case, reported last week, in which a Chinese proprietor of a vinegar factory at No. 210, Main Street, Shaukiwan, was summoned for selling vinegar below the strength, standardised elsewhere at 4 per cent. acetic acid, concluded yesterday at the Central Magistracy, before Mr. R. E. Lindsell, who dismissed the case.

Both Mr. E. R. Dovey, the Government Analyst, and Dr. A. G. M. Severn (Assistant M.O.H.) were present to hear the decision of Mr. R. E. Lindsell since the adjournment made last week to look up old cases.

Questioned by the Magistrate, Sanitary Inspector Gregory said he was unaware that there were two kinds of vinegar sold in the Colony.

His Worship said that the Sanitary Department had admitted that there were two sorts of vinegar sold in the Colony, one being the native, or locally-manufactured product, as understood, sold and bought by the Chinese, who were not prejudiced by the price asked for it, and the other being the imported foreign vinegar as displayed and sold in com-pradores' shops and European stores. His Worship said he was satisfied that there were in fact these two kinds of vinegar sold in the Colony—that if a Chinese buyer asked for *to* he would be served with the native brand, and that if he asked for the other vinegar he would get it on specifying the kind he wanted. It would be an offence only when the weak brand was put up for sale as the superior foreign product. That had not been proved by the prosecution.

Dr. Severn pointed out that the defendant supplies the Chinese shops with this vinegar and they sell it in bottles. His Worship held there was no proof of this, and said the proper remedy was to proceed against the shops selling Chinese vinegar in bottles with the word "vinegar" printed in English. The summons was dismissed.

possible, but we must not be too hard on the Investigating Committee. They have put a great deal of work into examination of intricate and involved accounts with which they were of course not familiar and naturally it has taken a great deal of time.

Mr. Da Rosa has explained to me how he arrives at the date November 12th and from what he tells me I feel pretty sure that this will be the last postponement and the report will be in shareholders' hands before that date.

As to information in advance of the full report, I can say nothing except that I understand that the Committee of Investigation have had the cargo in godowns carefully checked by an independent surveyor and that they are quite satisfied with the management of the godowns.

As to the accounts I have nothing to say at present and am sorry I cannot give you the information.

It is not easy to calculate the total expenses of the investigation, but on a rough estimate we think it will come to about \$40,000 or over, at any rate under \$50,000.

I think I have answered all your questions.

Meeting Adjourned.

The resolution was then put to the meeting and unanimously carried.

AN EXPLANATION.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

DEAR SIR,—Unfamiliarity with the subject with which he was dealing, or bad hearing on our part, prevented us from grasping the purport of the statement read by Mr. F. M. Crawford at the meeting of the China Provident Loan and Mortgage Co., Ltd., to-day as reported in the evening papers. We do not wish to be dragged into a newspaper controversy on a matter which is still *sub judice* but, nevertheless, there are points mentioned by Mr. Crawford which we feel it is our duty as shareholders present at the meeting to controvert, in order as expressed by Mr. Crawford, to allay his fears as a shareholder of the Company.

We do not feel justified nor called upon to disclose the reason for the delay in presenting the report of the Committee of Investigation but we assure shareholders with a full knowledge of the facts, unlike Mr. Crawford, that the reasons are the best, and will be disclosed at the proper time.

We think shareholders are fully aware that our mandate, as contained in the resolutions passed, was to continue the investigation of the Company's affairs, and to report to the shareholders the result of such investigation when completed. This is a wide issue, but Mr. Crawford, deliberately or otherwise, attempts to limit it by insinuating that the form of the work of the Investigation Committee was to try to attach blame to the Consulting Committee.

We wish, however, to bring to the knowledge of shareholders, and particularly Mr. Crawford, that our duty is not to attempt "honesty" or otherwise to assist the Consulting Committee to bring things to a satisfactory conclusion, whatever that expression may mean. Our duty, as we see it, is to bring before the shareholders in an honest manner all the facts of the case and this will be done in due course.—Yours faithfully,

C. A. DA ROSA.
J. M. ALVES.

FIRE AT WEST POINT.

AN EARLY MORNING BLAZE.

CAUSED BY MOON-CAKE FESTIVAL CELEBRATIONS.

\$2,500 DAMAGE TO MEDICINE SHOP.

A fire which broke out at No. 433, Queen's Road West, ground floor, used as a Chinese medicine shop, caused damage to the ground floor, stock and fittings to the estimated extent of \$2,500.

The call was received at the Central Fire Station at 12.45 a.m. and appliances from Kennedy Town and Central Station were very quickly on the scene of the blaze. The Wanchai equipment followed five minutes later on a "home call" being given.

The fire was owing to some ceremonies arising from the Mid-Autumn Harvest Festival (Moon-Cake Feast), and the flames had spread from a small oil lamp to a bundle of joss-paper, which in its turn set alight the surrounding woodwork of an altar-like arrangement. When the Brigade arrived the contents of the floor, which comprised in addition to herb, a large quantity of bottled drugs, were well alight. With two deliveries working from the front and rear of the shop, however, the blaze was extinguished in ten minutes.

Although the greater part of the stock was destroyed or otherwise damaged by water, the timely arrival of the Brigade and their quick work saved some portions of the fittings and confined the fire to the ground floor. There being no staircase inside the building, the fire did not spread to the two upper floors, which were practically untouched.

The contents of the shop were insured with the Heung On and the Sincere Insurance Companies, in the case of the former to the extent of \$600, and in the latter, in an amount of \$500.

CHOKED DRAINS.

SUMMONS WITHDRAWN BY P.W.D.

CURSING THE CONTRACTOR.

Before Mr. R. E. Lindsell, at the Central Magistracy yesterday, Mr. Fong Sah Nin, owner of a block of property, was summoned by the Public Works Department for failing to carry out some work, which resulted in the choking of drains in a side lane.

Mr. L. R. Andrewes, who appeared for the defendant, referred to the case as one in which "a contractor was cursed at by his client's people."

On the ground that the contractor was well paid to carry out the work properly, it was suggested at the previous hearing that he should be held responsible. It was also stated that the people looking after the interests of the owner who was away in Canton "had properly cursed the contractor for his negligence."

Mr. Grimes, of the P.W.D., said he was now satisfied that everything was in order.

The summons was accordingly withdrawn.

MURDERER EXECUTED.

CHINESE CARPENTER PAYS THE EXTREME PENALTY.

At two minutes past five yesterday morning, at Victoria Gaol, a Chinese carpenter paid the extreme penalty for the murder of his wife at Aberdeen; the man being hung, as a result of sentence of death passed on him at the August Criminal Sessions, for this crime.

The man quarrelled with his wife early one morning while she was in bed, and stabbed her in the neck with a chisel, as a result of which she died. The man's defence at the Sessions was that his wife inflicted the wound herself while struggling with him.

At the Central Magistracy yesterday afternoon, Major C. Willson, sitting as Coroner with a jury, conducted an inquest.

Evidence was given by the Chief Warder regarding the execution being carried out according to law, and Dr. Craig gave medical evidence as to the cause of death. He stated that death was instantaneous.

A verdict in accordance with the evidence was returned.

SINISTER MOVEMENT.

STRIKE PICKETS GO FARTHER AFIELD.

COMPLAINT AGAINST "PURCHASED TROOPS."

NOT ALTOGETHER TRUSTWORTHY.

[FROM OUR CHINESE CORRESPONDENT.]

Since last Friday pickets of the Canton Strike Committee enforcing the boycott have been leaving the Southern Capital for Hunan, Hupeh, and other centres where the Kuomintang has assumed military and political jurisdiction. The pickets have mostly departed by way of Shuiwan, along the Kwangtung Section of the Canton-Hankow Railway, while some have gone on board vessels sailing from Canton direct for Shanghai. The new policy of the Kuomintang regarding the boycott enforcement in Canton, will, as I have indicated before, be directed towards the prevention of the purchase of British goods. It is understood that there will not be so much interference with river traffic as before.

The Kuomintang Central Executive Committee will hold a full committee meeting on October 1st, and among the important subjects to be discussed is the programme of the party after the occupation of additional territory. This will lead automatically to the consideration of such questions as whether Canton shall remain the headquarters of the Kuomintang and whether provincial autonomy shall be granted. The Chairman of the Kuomintang has requested Mr. George Hsu Chien, Professor Koo Man Yu, General Tan Yen Kai, and others to submit proposals for discussion.

Kuomintang Press opinion in Canton has undergone a sudden change. It appears now that the Kuomintang is not seeking an early peace with either General Sun Chuan Fang or Marshal Wu Pei Fu. It may be recalled that earlier this month, leaders of the Kuomintang in Shanghai were instrumental in persuading a number of well-known persons in China to offer themselves as mediators for peace.

In an interview a Kuomintang official gave to a number of Press correspondents the other day, this official was understood to say that, Kuomintang troops were advancing towards Wushengkwan in Hupeh on the 15th. Later, in the articles written for publication in Canton, it was stated that the Kuomintang troops had captured Wushengkwan on the 15th. It would appear, therefore, that occasionally "news" is distorted in a way not countenanced by responsible officials.

Complaints have reached Kuomintang inner circles that some of the Northern troops who have recently come over to the Southern side are not obeying Kuomintang order. It is alleged that certain corps commanders are not "altogether trustworthy." Two generals, it is said, who pledged themselves and their troops in Kiangsi to follow the Kuomintang, have failed to live up to expectations. The "purchase money" paid to buy them over, while spent, has so far not borne the fruit desired. The Southern Kiangsi districts have been surrendered to the Kuomintang nominally, but the militarists there have not turned against their former superiors.

The Kuomintang has now several more corps commanders, including General Liu Tuo Lung, the Northern general, who sold Wu Pei Fu in Hanyang. He has been made officer commanding the 15th Kuomintang Army Corps.

There has not been much actual fighting in Kiangsi and the "victories" reported during the past two weeks have been merely advices from surrendered Northern commanders that troops in certain places have gone over to the Kuomintang. Some troops did not know that they had "gone Kuomintang" until asked to wear the red badges.

Nanchang Reported Captured. Chinese newspapers have received telegrams from Shanghai announcing the capture of Nanchang, the capital of Kiangsi, by the Southerners. In view of previous experience it is difficult to know how much reliance can be placed upon the report which is lacking official confirmation.

WEATHER REPORT.

Last night's weather report, forecast and remarks, issued from the Royal Observatory at 5 o'clock, stated:—
The northern depression is moving eastward and now covers South Korea. An anticyclone appears to be forming over China.
Local forecast:—East winds, moderate, fair.

MILITARY ACTIVITY AT SWATOW.

MANY MACHINE-GUNS HURRIED TO KITYANG.

STRIKE PICKETS AS ACTIVE AS EVER.

TAXATION OF S.O.C. OIL.

[BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

Swatow, September 20th.
On Saturday and again yesterday large quantities of machine-guns, small arms and ammunition were transferred from here to Kityang, said to be en route to Waichow. A rumour was in circulation that Ho Ying Yum was leaving, and Kityang for Waichow to organise the Kuomintang second line of defence against the Kiangsi-Fukien troops.

There has evidently been some new movement towards Swatow for there has been much scurrying to and fro of military people and officials and they have again been moving valuables and furniture. The Strikers' Headquarters have also got a touch of nervousness. They have been observed making preparations for flight. Some say this and some say that about the anti-Reds but I say— "Seeing is believing." But the going of the Reds does not necessarily imply the arrival of anti-Reds. We discovered that last year at this same season when that lively extortionist Lau Chi Luk paid us a brief visit.

The Strike Pickets.

These gentry still swarm along the Bund, in and on the water. They go off, half a dozen at a time, in sampans, flying the old Picket flag, to any and every likely-looking steamer. Their activities have not decreased in the slightest degree since the seizure of their motor launch. You cannot have British ships if there is no cargo for them to carry and you will never get cargo to carry so long as the pickets rule the roost on shore. That is where the "Navy touch" is needed—on the beach. What is the use of seizing a motor boat if the pickets are free to float about unmolested in sampans and intimidate labour along the waterfront. The whole picket organisation must be torn out, root and branch, before any British trade can be resumed.

The S.O.C.

Every drop of oil is being carefully taxed at the rate of \$1 per tin. The officials will see to it that I hear that in the Company's filling shed there is a local Government Bolshevik, assisted by several stamp-lickers, sticking stamps on each tin as it is filled and soldered. I suppose it has occurred to your readers that every single dollar raised by the Kuomintang by this iniquitous taxation will be used for the undoing and destruction of British trade.

MILITARY WEDDING.

YESTERDAY'S CEREMONY AT ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL.

BRIDE "A DAUGHTER OF THE REGIMENT."

A pretty military wedding took place at St. John's Cathedral yesterday afternoon, the ceremony being attended by officers of the 1st Battalion, East Surrey Regiment, members of the Sergeants' Mess and their wives.

The bride was Miss Dorothy Ross Oram, daughter of Sergt. and Mrs. Oram, of the 1st Battalion, East Surrey Regiment; and Sergt. Frederick Charles Ridger, also of the 1st Battalion of the same regiment, and son of Mr. and Mrs. Ridger, Adlestone, Surrey.

The bridegroom has been connected with the regiment for a considerable time; while his bride was born in Jersey while the East Surreys were stationed there.

The Rev. G. F. Stopford, chaplain to the troops in Hongkong, officiated.

The bride, who was given away by her father, wore a becoming dress of velvet georgette, and carried a bouquet of white roses.

She was attended by her sister, Miss Lily May Oram as bridesmaid. Miss Oram wore a dress of blue taffets, and carried a pretty bouquet of carnations. The bride's mother wore peach coloured georgette.

The duties of "best man" were carried out by Sergt. Bays, of the 1st Battalion, East Surrey Regiment.

Following a reception at Kennedy Road, the home of the bride's parents, the happy couple left for Repulse Bay, where the honeymoon will be spent. The bride's travelling dress was of flowered voile with hat to match. The bride's gift to the bridegroom was a gold ring and that of the bridegroom to the bride a gold slave hangle.

QUESTION OF JURISDICTION.

LEGAL BATTLE AT THE CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

PUISNE JUDGE UPHOLDS CROWN'S CONTENTION.

THE PIRACY CASE.

When the piracy case was continued before Mr. Justice Wood at the Criminal Sessions yesterday, the Counsel for the defence of the three men who are alleged to have perpetrated a dastardly piracy off Lapsampel, killed the master and thrown the other occupants into the sea, submitted that the Hongkong Court had no jurisdiction to try the men, that the offence was committed in Chinese waters and that the only power the Court had was to detain them and hand them over for trial to the Chinese authorities.

A long, intricate, yet with an interesting argument was carried on throughout the morning hearing.

His Lordship held that the Court had power of jurisdiction in the case. Mr. Dyer Ball (the Assistant Attorney-General, with Mr. T. S. Whyte-Smith) was for the Crown.

Mr. C. G. Alabaster, K.C. (instructed by Messrs. Deacons) represented the first prisoner; Mr. E. C. Sheldon (instructed by Messrs. Johnson, Stokes & Masters) was for the second prisoner; and the third prisoner was represented by Mr. T. Addis (instructed by Messrs. Hastings, Duggins & Bowley).

"No Case To Answer."

Mr. Alabaster submitted that the prisoners had no case to answer, as the Court had no jurisdiction over them. It had been proved beyond contest that the spot where the attack by the "white sail" sampan took place was within Chinese waters.

For the purpose of his own argument, continued counsel, he would not contend that beyond the ultimate coasts of China there was a territorial jurisdiction extending over three or four miles. It would be sufficient for his purposes that the alleged piracy had taken place in Chinese territory without the additional mileage.

The spot in question was as much within the body of the county or district of China, continued counsel, as the Solent was within the body of Southampton and the Bristol Channel within the county of Glamorgan.

Limited Jurisdiction.

"The jurisdiction of this court," said Mr. Alabaster, "extends over acts committed within the territorial waters of the Colony; secondly, over persons on board British ships in foreign waters in places where big ships go; thirdly, over those waters generally known as the high seas which are under no territorial jurisdiction of any country but are free to the world."

But it does not, however, extend to acts committed by foreigners in foreign waters or on foreign land. In fact, piracy on the high seas which is justifiable in every country is an entirely separate and distinct offence from piracy by municipal law of each different nation."

A Case In Point.

In support of his argument, Mr. Alabaster cited many legal cases, including the case of Kwok Ah Sing, a Chinese arrested in Hongkong on a charge of murder and piracy aboard a French vessel fifty miles from the coast of China. Whilst detained in Hongkong for extradition, proceedings were taken under *Habeas Corpus* as a result of which he was released. He was then re-arrested for piracy on the high seas and again released under *Habeas Corpus* on the grounds that he could not be indicted twice for the same offence.

Separated And Distinct.

When the case was taken to the Privy Council, it was held that the second release was wrong in that piracy on the high seas and piracy under municipal law were two separate and distinct crimes.

Reading from the judgment Mr. Alabaster said that any nation might make its own laws for dealing with offences committed by its own subjects outside its own territory, but the general principle of criminal jurisprudence was that the quality of the act done depended on the law of the place where it is committed.

The Law Of Nations.

The offence which these people have committed, assuming for the purposes of my argument that the Crown has proved its case, continued Mr. Alabaster, is an offence against the law of China for which the remedy of the Crown is to hold them pending an application from the Chinese authorities for their extradition. Under the present Ordinance, amended to more strongly emphasise the point subsequent to the Kwok Ah Sing case, Chinese subjects committing crimes within the jurisdiction of China have to be surrendered to the Chinese authorities even though the case might be a piracy *juris gentium* (by the law of the nations).

In Kwok Ah Sing's case, it was stated, further contended Mr. Alabaster, that piracy on the high seas was robbery within Admiralty jurisdiction and in case it should be argued by the Crown that the Admiralty jurisdiction extended to rivers in foreign countries below the bridges where great ships go, he (Mr. Alabaster) must anticipate it by stating that this jurisdiction of the Admiralty was limited to British ships.

Mr. Alabaster cited cases on the point.

"A Great Surprise." Mr. Dyer Ball, for the Crown, said that the defence had come as a great surprise to him. He submitted that the defence should have been made before the charge was put.

His Honour (Mr. Justice Wood) said that that could hardly be done until evidence had been called as to locality. Mr. Dyer Ball further submitted that the onus was on the prisoners to show that the offence was committed in Chinese waters.

(Continued on next column.)

LANDLORD AND TENANT.

PUISNE JUDGE REVISES JUDGMENT.

At the Summary Court yesterday Mr. Justice Wood revised a judgment he had previously given on a claim by a Chinese landlord against M. A. Guetat, proprietor of the Café Albert in respect of rent for his residence in Kennedy Road. In the previous judgment his Lordship found for M. Guetat on claim and counter-claim (defendant alleged that he had paid the rent as well as having had certain fittings put in the house for which the landlord was liable).

An Able Argument.

In giving judgment his Lordship said that, with the help of the able argument submitted by Mr. M. K. Lo, an error in his original judgment had been shown. He had given judgment for the tenant on the landlord's claim for rent on the supposition that his defence to the claim was "release" in respect of it.

This defence had been supported by the evidence furnished for the landlord. "It seemed to me," said his Honour, "that the landlord was estopped by his agent's conduct from denying the 'release.' I gave judgment for the tenant, as I now think, on insufficient consideration."

The distinction between "release" and "payment" had been kept clearly before my mind. If the plea of "release" was to be relied upon, it was necessary to prove that something less than full payment was expected in satisfaction of the claim.

On the other hand, a plea of "payment" necessitated proof of payment of the claim in full. This is a case where pleadings would have been of service in defining the real issues. "Release" was in fact, never a part of the tenant's own case. It was suggested solely from the evidence of the landlord's agent. The tenant's case was "payment" not "release."

Onus On Defendant.

"I went astray," continued his Lordship, "in assuming that it was immaterial to find whether the landlord's receipt was issued for cash or for some other consideration. The question is material for the reason that the 'issue' raised by the tenant's defence was 'payment' and nothing else, i.e., cash payment or no cash payment."

On this issue, again, the landlord's case is not hampered by estoppel. The receipt given is a final discharge for the claim for rent, for the rent was paid in full and not otherwise. The landlord, having given the receipt to the tenant, is not thereby estopped from claiming a payment of rent from him, for the rent has not been, in fact, paid. The onus of proving payment is thereby on the tenant.

As I have previously explained, I have not been satisfied that payment has been either proved or disproved by the evidence in the case. On these grounds, I now consider that judgment should be given for the landlord on the claim. The judgment on the counter-claim is reaffirmed, each party to pay their own costs."

Chinese waters. The fact that Chinese lived on islands on either side of the place did not mean that it was Chinese territory. That the spot was in territorial waters because it was bounded by Chinese waters was absurd, he said. Not one of the cases quoted were submitted, based on the statute on which the indictment was made. That legislation had been formulated for the purposes of the Colony.

His Lordship in adjourning the case until the afternoon said that he desired argument as to whether the Crown or defence should prove that the waters were or were not territorial waters.

Immaterial.

At the afternoon hearing Mr. Dyer Ball continued his argument. He said that the Crown's view was that it was immaterial whether or not the waters were territorial waters. Furthermore, in the view of the Crown the burden of proof had been conclusively discharged by the Crown. A *prima facie* case had been made out.

Burden Of Proof.

Mr. Alabaster said that it was the first time he had ever heard it brought forward in a criminal case that the burden of proof was on the defence. It was for the Crown to prove their case. If the Crown charged a man with something which might deny him of his freedom, and in the present case, to forfeit his life, then the case should be proved to the hilt. If the crime committed was outside the jurisdiction of the Court, then no law had been broken.

In Chinese Waters.

Continuing, he said that one indictment said that the offence took place on the high seas, and another indictment on which they were tried said it was committed in the waters of the Colony. It was for the Crown to prove the facts as alleged in the indictment. Evidence had been given that the place was in Chinese waters. Moreover, Admiralty jurisdiction only applied to English ships. All the islands as far as the Ladrone were in Chinese waters, and it was proved that the spot where the offence took place was also in Chinese waters. Counsel submitted that in the case of the three prisoners there was no case in law to answer.

His Lordship disagreed with Mr. Alabaster's contention. Mr. Sheldon said that neither his Lordship nor Counsel for the Crown had dealt with Admiralty jurisdiction at all. Mr. Alabaster further submitted that the Crown had to prove that the place was one "where great ships go."

His Lordship, whose speech was scarcely audible, decided that the case should go on.

Counsel for the defence intimated that they would not call the prisoners. Mr. Dyer Ball addressed the jury at length and submitted that the guilt of all three men had been proved. The case was then adjourned, and will conclude to-day.

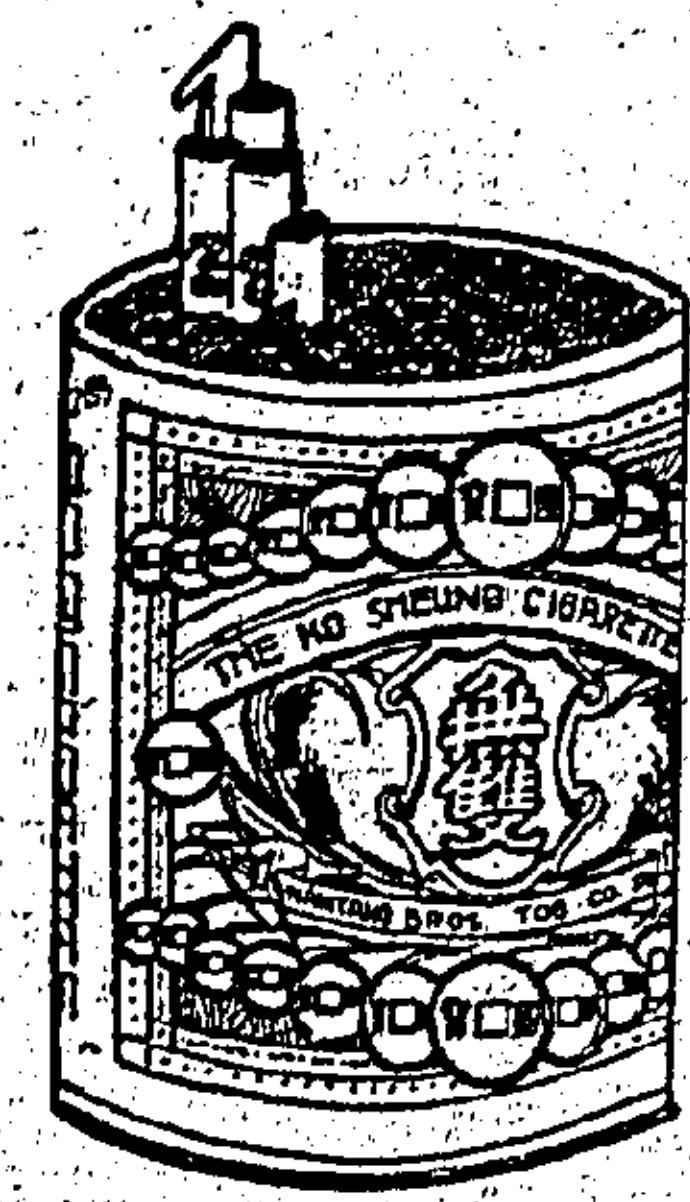
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THE YANGTZE.

After further evidence the case
adjourned.

THE WANHSIEN
OUTRAGE.THE BRITISH MINISTER
PROTESTS.

"NOTHING LESS THAN PIRACY."

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

PEKING, September 21st.

The following is the full text of the Note, of H.M. Minister to Peking, Sir Ronald Macleay, to the Peking Government:

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs Memoranda dated the 10th and 14th instant on the subject of the seizure of British merchant steamers at Wanhien in which four complaints were made against British steamers in connection with the sinking of junks in the Upper Yangtze as follows:—Firstly, the steamer *Tienkuang* on June 13th in the district of Wanhien; secondly, the steamer *Wanlin* on June 13th in the district of Fengtu; thirdly, the steamer *Chialu* on August 2nd at Foutan; and, fourthly, the steamer *Wanlin* on August 23rd at Yungyang.

The Complaints.

Owing to the interruption of regular communications due to civil war conditions on the Yangtze and the fact that His Majesty's Consul at Chungking is at present at Ichang, the British Minister hitherto has only been able to obtain telegraphic reports regarding these cases, but the British Consul at Chungking states that of the four cases alleged, the first was never reported to him, that the second is completely refuted, and that the third was referred to the steamship Company concerned for observations. As regards the fourth, the British Consul on the day after the occurrence, telegraphed to General Yang Sen that any claim against the *Wanlin* should be brought through his Consulate when it would be promptly and equitably dealt with and in view of General Yang Sen's high-handed detention of two British ships which were not connected with the Yungyang incident, he forthwith proceeded to Wanhien in order to deal with the matter personally.

Outline of Facts.

The British Minister has already discussed this last Wanhien case and the grave incidents arising therefrom and he now places on record the following outline of the facts as they have hitherto reached him:

The s.s. *Wanlin* on August 23rd was discharging passengers at Yungyang when she was boarded by sixteen armed soldiers seeking to commandeer accommodation for the transport of Chinese troops in violation of the regulations prohibiting British vessels, in the interests of strict neutrality in Chinese civil wars, from carrying armed Chinese forces, while, simultaneously, sampans containing troops approached the ship. The s.s. *Wanlin* proceeded slowly in order to avoid the sampans when fire was opened from both banks and the troops on board rushed the bridge and engine room. These men were driven off by the ship's officers. Meanwhile a sampan containing about eight people tried to come alongside, but fouled another boat and drifted astern in a sinking condition, eventually sinking. The commander of the *Wanlin* was seized by the soldiers on board and the captain was threatened with death, but armed watch was kept on board until the arrival of the ship at Wanhien, where H.M.S. *Cockchafer* removed the soldiers.

Seizure of the Wanhien.

On August 23rd, General Yang Chen, apparently as a reprisal, seized the s.s. *Wanhien* and the s.s. *Wantung*, putting at least 300 soldiers on board. General Yang Sen declined to discuss the matter with the Commander of H.M.S. *Cockchafer*, whereupon His Majesty's Consul hurried from Chungking to Wanhien to take charge of the negotiations. General Yang Sen refused to listen to his representations or to release the steamers or officers until the matter of the s.s. *Wanlin* was settled. H.M.'s Consul, acting under instructions of the Minister at Peking, exhausted every possible conciliatory effort, including, naturally, the offer of a proper legal enquiry. General Yang Sen declined to agree to any terms which did not permit him to exact compensation from the Company without regard to the actual facts of the case.

On September 5th, H.M.S. *Widgeman* and the s.s. *Kiawo*, the latter manned by four naval officers and 60 men, proceeded to Wanhien to assist H.M.S. *Cockchafer* in effecting the release of the ships and their officers. As they approached the detained vessels, the *Kiawo* was met with a murderous rifle and machine-gun fire without any warning by the Chinese soldiers, and the other British vessels were subjected to heavy rifle and field gun fire from the troops ashore. The gunboats, in self-defence, were compelled to return the fire against this point, including the town of Wanhien from which they were being attacked. They ultimately went down river, having effected the release of five out of the six officers. The sixth was reported to have been wounded and it is presumed he was drowned.

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The Note then quotes the British casualties and then goes on:—Pending the receipt of instructions, the British Minister reserves on behalf of His Majesty's Government all their rights in connection with this grave incident, and in the meantime draws the attention of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to the fact that the immediate cause was the high-handed action of a Chinese military officer attempting to commandeer a British ship to transport troops and that the British Government, in pursuance of strict neutrality in Chinese civil wars, has refused all British ships to be so used.

(Continued on next Column.)

THE FRANC.

ACTIVITIES OF SPECULATORS.

OFFICIAL ACTION FORE-
SHADOWED.

THE RECENT FLUCTUATIONS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

PARIS, September 22nd.

The newspapers foreshadow official action to curtail the activities of speculators, allegedly responsible for the depreciation of the franc.

The latter recently improved to under 160 to the pound, but a decline again set in yesterday, when the franc fell four points to 174.

M. Poincare is instituting an enquiry into the recent fluctuations of the exchange market, which were not justified by the economic and financial situation.

THE SOUTH FLORIDA
CATASTROPHE.

LATEST DETAILS.

LONDON, September 21st.

The British and French Governments have sent messages to the United States Government deeply regretting the Florida disaster and sympathising with the victims.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

The Hurricane's Course.

New York, September 21st.

The hurricane last night isolated Pensacola and Mobile and swept towards other points on the coast of the Gulf of Mexico and inland over Southern Alabama and Mississippi. A radio operator at Mobile has estimated that half a million dollars worth of damage has already been done there.

Terrific Destruction.

Reports from the stricken Florida zone reiterate stories of the utter wreckage of houses. The roads are strewn with all kinds of debris. Medical supplies, especially tetanus serum, are badly needed in some places and most communities are answering demands are being mobilised to try to avert epidemics. Hardly a dozen houses in the devastated area at Miami remain undamaged and only a few of the large buildings escaped great damage. The big hotels on Miami Beach opened their doors to the populace for refuge when the storm broke, thereby greatly reducing the casualties.

Seven thousand persons formed a bread queue at Fort Lauderdale yesterday.

PROFESSIONAL GOLF.

ABE MITCHELL BEATEN.

LONDON, September 21st.

Abe Mitchell was beaten in the first round of the *News of the World* £1,040 Tournament on the Mid-Surrey Course, by H. Gaudin (Wanstead) by one hole.

FRANCO-GERMAN PROBLEMS.

FRENCH COUNCIL OF MINISTERS
APPROVE.

PARIS, September 21st.

A communiqué states that after M. Briand, had reported his conversations with Dr. Stresemann at Thoiry, the Council of Ministers reached a unanimous opinion regarding the interest thereof and the utility of pursuing them. The next Council will examine the technical problems these negotiations may involve.

A ROYAL BETROTHAL.

BELGIAN-SWEDISH MATCH.

STOCKHOLM, September 21st.

The betrothal is announced of Crown Prince Leopold of Belgium and Princess Astrid of Sweden, a niece of the Kings of Sweden and Denmark.

LEAGUE'S BUDGET.

COST OF LABOUR OFFICE.

GENEVA, September 21st.

The League's Budget Committee has adopted the estimates for 1927 of the International Labour Office at 7,071,165 francs.

The Note points out General Yang Sen's proper procedure, if he had a real or fancied cause for complaint, and emphasises that Chinese military officials place themselves entirely in the wrong if they endeavour to exact reparation by such means as the forcible detention of British ships not connected with the case.

Intolerable Action.

"His Majesty's Government is quite unable to tolerate such action. General Yang Sen must be aware of what is the correct procedure in cases where he has a complaint against British subjects or ships, and his action in seizing British ships and putting armed soldiers aboard, who open fire on British gunboats, amounts to nothing less than piracy. His Majesty's Minister is convinced that the Minister for Foreign Affairs will not attempt to defend it. The Ministry may rest assured that His Majesty's officers will endeavour to arrange on the spot an amicable solution of the difficulties which have arisen in connection with the case, but, as a preliminary to any discussion, it is essential that the two detained ships be handed over forthwith to the British Authorities."

The Note is signed by Sir Ronald Macleay and is dated Peking, September 20th, 1926.

THE YEN.

STATEMENT BY THE NEW
FINANCE MINISTER.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

TOKYO, September 22nd.

"Though the yen will probably recover to par shortly, there is no immediate possibility of lifting the gold embargo."

He asserted that the removal of the embargo would result in an exodus of specie abroad, after which imports would increase whilst convertible notes would contract unduly, thereby affecting the general economic condition and driving down exchange. Consequently he could not consider the raising of the embargo till the country's economic condition recovers its stability.

GOVERNOR-GENERAL WOOD.

UNDERGOES AN OPERATION.

MANILA, September 22nd.

Governor-General Wood has been operated on at the Military Hospital. His condition is excellent.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

COBHAM ARRIVES AT
ALLAHABAD.

Rangoon, September 21st.

Captain Alan Cobham arrived at Allahabad to-day in very stormy weather. Owing to the force of the current of the flooded river Jumna, he did not succeed in tying his machine up to the buoy. After many efforts he finally beached the machine. He is proceeding to Delhi tomorrow morning.

CHANNEL SWIM.

A WOMAN'S REMARKABLE
ENDURANCE.

Rangoon, September 21st.

It is revealed to-day that Miss MacLellan, who accomplished such a remarkable feat of endurance in her attempt to swim the Channel yesterday, really over 23 hours in the water, is in the Harley Street street of medical specialists. She is also a medical officer at King's College Hospital. Her secret was kept even from her mother, who heard of the great effort of "Miss MacLellan," but did not know, until later, that Miss MacLellan was her daughter.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

DISASTROUS CYCLONE.

WRECKS DISTRICT IN PARAGUAY.

BUENOS, September 21st.

A cyclone has swept the Encarnacion district of Paraguay, which is practically in ruins. Nearly all the houses collapsed and there are over one hundred dead. The damage goes into millions of dollars.

THREE-HOUR BATTLE IN
NICARAGUA.

HIGHLY-PAID AVIATORS.

MANAGUA, September 21st.

Revolutionaries in Nicaragua who attempted to capture Rama were repulsed after a three-hour battle. Eight were killed and 12 wounded. American aviators employed by the Nicaraguan Government, are receiving \$1,000 for each fight over Bluefields in the course of operations against the rebels.

THE STAVIRINAKI DANCERS.

OPENING TO-NIGHT AT THEATRE
ROYAL.

As mentioned yesterday, the "Stavirinski Dancers," a company of some twenty artists, open their season in the Colony at the Theatre Royal to-night, and they will also appear there tomorrow night, Saturday, night and Monday night, and give a performance at the Star Theatre, Kowloon, on Sunday.

Members of the Stavirinski Dancers include Mlle. M. Smirnova, ex-Prima Ballerina, who came only lately to the East after 18 months of successful work in Paris and the rest of France. Mlle. Smirnova will delight the Hongkong audience not only as a finished dancer of the highest standard, but also with her splendid costumes, designed especially for this tour by the famous French dress-maker Poiret.

Mr. B. Krupin, solo dancer and Smirnova's partner, has for a long time been the ballet master at the Carlton in Shanghai and has already made his bow to local theatre-goers. Mr. Krupin is a true representative of the classical Russian school of ballet, having been a pupil of Fokin and the famous Nijinsky for over twenty years.

While these two are the foremost members of the Stavirinski Dancers, the rest of the troupe will be found to include a number of young and talented members. As a matter of fact it is the special pride and the special feature of the Stavirinski Dancers, to include in its Company only highly talented and individually gifted artists.

COAL DISPUTE.

EFFECT ON THE TEXTILE
INDUSTRY.MINERS REJECT GOVERNMENT'S
PROPOSALS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, September 21st.

The Miners' Executive yesterday and to-day discussed the letter from the Premier to the Miners' Secretary, in which the Premier stated that the Mining Association had declined to make a national agreement with the Miners' Federation but that the Association declared that the coal owners in all districts were willing to observe the main principles which a national agreement would be designed to secure. The Premier's letter enclosed a Memorandum explaining the National Arbitration Tribunal which the Government would establish failing the conclusion of a national agreement, as soon as work was generally resumed through provisional settlements made locally. The Tribunal might confirm or modify such settlements on appeal.

The Miners' Executive to-day replied that in the event of the stoppage being prolonged by an attempt to force back the miners on district agreements, the responsibility would rest with the government and owners. The miners adhered to the principle of national negotiations and agreements and desired an honourable settlement, but would not be coerced into accepting terms which they consider unjust.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

Miners' Reply.

Rangoon, September 21st.

After spending two days in considering the Government's proposals of September 17th for the settlement of the coal dispute, the Miners' Executive this afternoon sent a reply to Mr. Baldwin.

The Executive declares that the proposals, if carried out, would involve an entire surrender of the principle of national negotiations and agreements. It claims that Mr. Churchill, on September 8th, while not excluding district discussions, affirmed the Government's adherence to this principle of national negotiations and agreements. The Executive adds that "if a genuine and lasting peace is to be achieved it must rest on a frank recognition of the fact that whatever may be the difference between districts, the miners of Great Britain form a single body with common interests and that they are entitled to insist that those interests shall continue to be protected by their national organization." In one sentence of the letter, the Executive points out that the Government has not yet specified the construction of the National Tribunal to which it proposes that district agreements shall be referred.

Interview Arranged.

After the despatch of this letter to Mr. Baldwin, it became known that the Miners' Executive, without awaiting a reply from the Premier, had requested an interview with him and that a meeting had been arranged for a late hour to-night. It is understood that the object of the Executive is to get a further explanation of the Government's proposals. The Executive wishes *inter alia*, to know how the Government proposes to constitute the National Appeal Tribunal and whether, if such a Tribunal were set up, this could be done simultaneously with the return of the men to work instead of a prior resumption of work being a condition of its establishment.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

"Little or no Change."

LONDON, September 21st.

A number of the Miners' Executive conferred with Mr. Stanley Baldwin this evening for an hour and a half.

Afterwards it was declared that from the miners' viewpoint there had been "little or no change in the position."

Mr. Cook, Mr. Herbert Smith and two others remained behind to continue the discussion.

Adjourned at 1 a.m.

The coal conversations were continued at Downing Street till one o'clock in the morning when it was officially announced that they will be resumed later to-day.

A flat rejection of the Government's proposals and an inevitable deadlock was narrowly averted during the two days' discussion of the proposals by the Miners' Executive. The leaders decided to ask Mr. Baldwin for an interview to explain what they regarded as a wide divergence between Mr. Churchill's scheme, which the miners interpreted as a confirmation by the Government of the principle of national negotiations and agreements, and Mr. Baldwin's proposals, which the miners contend is diametrically opposed to Mr. Churchill's. The miners were particularly suspicious of Mr. Baldwin's National Arbitration Tribunal and suggested that if there must be one it should be established before the men resume work as a guarantee of good faith.

EFFECT ON THE TEXTILE
INDUSTRY.

LONDON, September 21st.

In consequence of the serious effect of the coal stoppage, the Master Cotton Spinners have called a special meeting of the American Section for the 28th instant, to consider a further curtailment of production, which already has been reduced by half.

DUTCH TROOPS

MUTINY.

WHY THEY GOT OUT OF HAND.

THEY WANTED MORE BEER.

UGLY SITUATION SOOTHED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

AMSTERDAM, September 21st.

The newspapers report that serious disorders have broken out among troops at Assen, who were undergoing the annual manoeuvres. It is believed that the disorders were pre-arranged as ball cartridges were recently missing.

A long route march in the sweltering heat yesterday apparently brought the situation to a climax as on their return to barracks the men smashed windows and wrecked the canteen. A non-commissioned officer was killed with a rifle bullet. There were other minor casualties but no arrests. The 12th Regiment is confined to barracks while an official investigation is being made.

MUTINEERS SING THE "INTER-
NATIONALE."

STONE A MAJOR.

COMPLETE ORDER RE-
ESTABLISHED.

LATER.

The latest accounts of the mutiny of the Dutch troops at Assen state that the trouble started with the refusal of the canteen orderly to comply with the men's demand for more beer.

The soldiers had just returned from a long route march in broiling weather. They got out of hand and wrecked the canteen.

The guard was summoned and cleared the building. A major hurried to the scene and appealed to the men to disperse, but he was stoned. He then ordered the guard to fire a volley in the air, which incensed the mutineers, who became more threatening and started to sing the "Internationale." The officer then ordered the guard to fire ball.

Serious disorders are reported from the Ede province gelderland.

There have been no fatalities. The War Office statement confirms the reports, and says that complete order has been re-established.

CRICKET LEAGUE.

KOWLOON CRICKET CLUB
FIXTURES.ALL 1ST XI. MATCHES AT
HOME.

The Kowloon Cricket Club League season will begin on October 16th when the Second Eleven will be "at home," to the University. The First Eleven play all their matches at home and should benefit by the arrangement. Their first match will be on October 23rd.

Last year they finished 3rd and 4th in the 1st and 2nd Divisions, respectively.

The following are the fixtures for the current season:—

FIRST XI.

October.

23rd.—v. Indian Recreation Club.

November.

18th.—v. Royal Artillery.

December.

11th.—v. Craigengower.

18th.—v. University.

January, 1927.

8th.—v. Hongkong Cricket Club.

15th.—v. Chinese Recreation Club.

22nd.—v. Royal Navy.

February.

12th.—v. Civil Service C.C.

19th.—v. King's Own Scottish Borders.

March.

12th.—v. Royal Engineers and Signals.

SECOND XI.

October.

16th.—v. University, home.

November.

13th.—v. Indian Recreation Club, away.

20th.—v. Royal Name, home.

December.

4th.—v. Police R.C., home.

January.

8th.—v. Hongkong Cricket Club, away.

February.

5th.—v. H.M.S. *Tamar*, home.

12th.—v. Civil Service C.C., away.

19th.—v. Club de Recreo, home.

March.

5th.—v. R.A.O.C., home.

"To-morrow we shall catalyse water and you will have automobiles driven by hydrogen engines."—Prof. Charles Henry.

Daily Press Cricket Competition.

Selecting the Hongkong Interport Team.

Series B Coupons.

THE DAILY PRESS CRICKET COMPETITION HAS NOW
ENTERED UPON ITS SECOND STAGE.

UNTIL OCTOBER 6th, A SERIES B COUPON WILL BE PUBLISH-
ED IN EACH ISSUE OF THE PAPER.

TWENTY MORE CHANCES ARE GIVEN IN THIS SERIES OF
SELECTING THE CORRECT TEAM. FOR EACH CORRECT
NAME GIVEN ONE AND A HALF POINTS WILL BE
REGISTERED.

ALL LISTS IN SERIES B MUST REACH THE "DAILY PRESS"
OFFICE BY OCTOBER 7th.

PROSPECTS OF WINNING.

THE MAXIMUM POINTS WHICH CAN BE SCORED IN THIS
COMPETITION IS 900. EXPERTS CONSIDER THAT THE
FIRST PRIZE WILL BE WON BY A TOTAL OF NOT MORE
THAN 350.

IN SERIES B ALONE 330 POINTS CAN BE SCORED BY A
COMPETITOR WHO CHOOSES THE CORRECT TEAM AND
GIVES THIS CORRECT TEAM IN HIS FULL TWENTY LISTS.

IT IS, THEREFORE, NOT TOO LATE TO JOIN IN THE COMPETI-
TION IN THE SECOND ROUND.

ONE LIST, ACCOMPANIED BY TWENTY COUPONS, WILL BE
JUDGED AS TWENTY LISTS AND WILL BE MARKED
ACCORDINGLY.

Prizes.

First Prize	-	-	-	-	\$200
Second Prize	-	-	-	-	50
Third Prize	-	-	-	-	25

In the very unlikely event of a tie these prizes will be divided.

Coupon

HONGKONG DAILY PRESS
Cricket Competition

Series B. September 23rd, 1926.



Malarial Debility

When the malaria itself has left off, when the ravages of the parasites have broken your strength, that's the moment to start taking Sanatogen. Your blood is weakened and Sanatogen will multiply the quantity of red corpuscles in an amazingly short time.

A doctor, writing in the Medical Press & Circular, has proved that this increase of red blood corpuscles per cmm. in some cases was as high as 50,000 in one week, and even 500,000 in a fortnight.

Sanatogen will infuse into the very cells of blood, nerves and tissues easily those elements—phosphorus and albumin—from which strength is derived, and so will revitalize your whole system in a natural way.

SANATOGEN

The True Tonic-Food

Obtainable at all chemists and stores.

TRY THE MONT BLANC BRAND.

PURE CONDENSED SWEETENED MILK.



From Cows fed on the Slopes of the Alps—the healthiest pastures in the world.

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OF HONGKONG, LIMITED.

—DRY DOCKS—
Length 787 Feet.
Length on Blocks 750 Feet.
Depth on Centre of
Sill (H.W.O.S.T.) 34 ft. 8 ins.

—THREE SLIPWAYS—
Capable of Handling Ships Up
8,000 Tons Displacement.
Electric Crane at Sea Wall, Capable of
Lifting 100 Tons at 70 Feet Radius.

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CALL FLAG: "C" OVER "ANS. PENNANT."

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, September 22nd.

	Previous Day	On Date	At Date
	at 2 p.m.	at 6 a.m.	at 2 p.m.
Barometer	29.79	29.84	29.83
Temperature	74	75	77
Humidity	94	93	94
Wind Direction	N.N.W.	Cal.	W
Force	2	0	1
Weather	Ob.	CM	B
Rain	4.13	0.00	1.57

Highest open-air Temperature on 21st ... 79
Lowest open-air Temperature on 22nd ... 74

B=Blue sky; C=Cloudy; D=Drizzle;
F=Fog; L=Lightning; M=Mist; O=Overcast; P=Passing showers; Q=Squalls; R=Rain; T=Thunder.

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

From September 23rd to 29th, 1926.

	Days of Week	Days of Month	H'kong. Standard Time	Height	H'kong. Standard Time	Height			
Thurs.	23	11 15	11 15	4.3	11 30	2.2			
Fri.	24	11 14	11 14	4.3	11 29	1.9			
Satur.	25	11 13	11 13	4.3	11 28	1.6			
Sun.	26	11 12	11 12	4.3	11 27	1.3			
Mon.	27	11 11	11 11	4.3	11 26	1.0			
Tues.	28	11 10	11 10	4.3	11 25	0.7			
Wed.	29	11 9	11 9	4.3	11 24	0.4			

No. inferior High or Low Water

GARRISON AQUATICS.

SECOND ANNUAL 'SWIMMING GALA.

H.E. THE G.O.C. PRESENTS PRIZES.

SOME FINE CONTESTS.

The second annual swimming gala under the auspices of the Garrison Recreation Club was held at the R.A.S.C. Camber in delightful weather yesterday afternoon. It proved a great success.

There was a large attendance of officers, and of all ranks of the local command; while there were also many present from the Navy, as well as wives, children and friends of members of the Garrison.

Everything tended towards the success of the gala, the weather proving kind attracted the good attendance, and the aquatics themselves proved exceptionally interesting and entertaining. Some very fine swimming was witnessed. All the events were very keenly contested and, as will be seen from the results, some very good times were recorded.

The President.

At the conclusion of the aquatics, H.E. Major-General C. C. Luard presented the prizes to the successful competitors. Prior to his doing so, he was introduced by Capt. E. G. H. Clarke, M.C., East Surrey Regt., who regretted that Major Paton, the President of the Garrison Recreation Club, had been unable to attend that afternoon. Major Paton had been very ill and it had been with greatest difficulty that he had been prevented from getting out of his bed and coming there. Major Paton was very sorry he had been unable to be present, particularly so as this was the last event organised under the auspices of the Garrison Recreation Club he would have attended as President, as he handed over the presidency at the end of this month.

There were new events in this year's programme, said Capt. Clarke, and also the sister service, the Navy, and the Volunteers had participated in some of the events. On behalf of the Garrison Recreation Club he welcomed these services.

G.O.C.'s Comments.

After presenting the prizes, Major-General Luard expressed his congratulations on the success of the afternoon. This year, he said, they had improved on last year's sports. He was extremely sorry that Major Paton had done a great deal towards the sports. They had in Major Paton's place, however, S.Q.M.S. Steele, the Hon. Secretary of the Garrison Recreation Club, who had done an extraordinary amount of work, both in connection with the sports, and the Club generally.

The General went on to comment on the various aquatic events. He remarked that last year they discovered a very fine swimmer in Pte. Edwards, East Surrey Regt., and this year they had discovered another exceptionally good swimmer in Lance-Bombardier Norris, R.A. Among the officers, Mr. Johnston had again won with ease, although having another thirty yards put on to the race. He (the General) hoped that next year the K.O.S.B.s. would put someone out that would beat him. (Laughter.) General Luard congratulated the girls on their race, making especial reference to little Doris Hunt for winning the race again. The handicappers had apparently thought they had her out this year, and they very nearly had, but she managed to pull the race off and beat them. (Applause.) The General congratulated the winners individually.

The Relay Race.

Referring to the Services Relay Race, he said that the Volunteers had presented the Cup for this event, and had also taken it away again. The services (Army and Navy) would have "to pull their socks up" he thought if they were going to get it back in the future.

In conclusion, General Luard thanked the judges, committee, S.Q.M.S. Steele, and all others who had helped in the arranging and carrying out of the sports, or had in any way contributed to their success. He also thanked Lieut. Col. Montague Bates and the officers of the East Surrey Regt. for allowing their band to be present.

Three cheers for General Luard and the singing of the National Anthem, concluded the proceedings.

The Officials.

The officials were as under:—
Judges:—Events 1 to 9: Lieut. Col. W. A. Edmeades, D.S.O., R.A.; Lieut. Col. V. Costes, Punjab Regt.; Capt. N. C. D. Brownjohn, M.C., R.E.; Lieut. D. M. Rycroft, R.E.; Lieut. E. A. S. Cope, East Surrey Regt.; Lieut. J. A. Chesley, R.A.
Events 7 to 11: Major W. B. Stevenson, R.A.M.C.; Major I. T. Lightfoot, O.B.E., R.A.P.C.; Capt. E. S. G. Howard, M.O., R.A.; Capt. E. G. H. Clarke, M.C., East Surrey Regt.; Lieut. J. R. A. Cockayne, East Surrey Regt.; Lieut. C. H. Dickinson, East Surrey Regt.
Medical Officer:—Major W. B. Stevenson, M.B., R.A.M.C.
Time-keepers:—S.M. J. J. Goddard, R.S.M. A. C. Godwin, R.A., R.S.M. W. G. Gilling, M.M., East Surrey Regt.

(Continued on next column.)

DOCKYARD CLUB.

CONCLUDING EVENTS OF SEASON.

The annual meeting of the Dockyard Young Men's Club is to be held at the Club Room at 8.45 p.m. on October 4th. Prior to this, however, the following programme of events has to be completed:—

Thursday, 23rd.—Football match against the H.M.S. Ambrose on the dockyard ground at 1.30 p.m.
Friday, 24th.—Ping-Pong match against the Chinese Catholic Young Men's Club at Caine Road, at 7 p.m.
Saturday, 25th.—Final bathing picnic of the Club. Launch will leave dockyard at 2 p.m. and Kowloon Yard at 2.20.
Wednesday, 29th.—Social Dance at the Club room at 8.45 p.m.

GOLF.

ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

There were 23 entries in the Bogey Pool competition played at Fanling on September 18th-20th.
The winner was F. A. Redmond (1 up).

R.Q.M.S. R. Chandler, East Surrey Regt. Hon. Secretary:—S.Q.M.S. E. E. Steele, D.C.M., M.M., R.A.P.C., Wellington Barracks.

The Results.

The results in the different events were as under:—
Unit Relay Race for Championship Cup, presented by the Soldiers' Club. (Open to one team of seven men per unit):—1, 12th Heavy Battery, R.A.; 2, 25th Heavy Battery, R.A. Time: 5 mins. 31.3-5secs.; 3, 3-5secs. (Winner last year B. Company, East Surrey Regt. Time: 5 mins. 20secs.)
Army Boys' Handicap Race (open to children of all ranks under 14 years):—1, K. Jacobs; 2, T. Hawkins; 3, R. Land.

Individual Army Championship Race for Challenge Cup, presented by Messrs. Lane, Crawford, Ltd. (Open to all other ranks):—1, Lance-Bombardier Norris, R.A.; 2, Lance-Bombardier Taylor, R.A.; 3, Lance-Bombardier Palford, R.A. Time: 4 mins. 37.1-5secs.; 4 mins. 44secs. (Winner last year Pte. J. Edwards, A. Company, East Surrey Regt. Time: 4 mins. 31.3-5secs.)
The Luard Championship Race for Challenge Cup, presented by H.E. Major-General C. C. Luard, C.B., C.M.G. (Open to army officers). Distance: 90 yards free style:—1, Lieut. R. Q. F. Johnston, D.L.I.; 2, Lieut. J. H. Smith, R.A. Time: 1 min. 52.3secs.; 3, 5secs. (Winner last year Lieut. Johnston, D.L.I. Time: 43.3secs.; 4, 3secs. thirty yards less than this race.)

Life Saving Race:—1, Lance-Sergeant Curver and Pte. Cook, East Surrey Regt.; 2, Ptes. Balgent and Carter, East Surrey Regt.; 3, Ptes. Sale and Benest, East Surrey Regt.
Army Girls' Handicap Race. (Open to children of all ranks under 14 years):—1, Doris Hunt; 2, Ivy Jacobs; 3, Violet Vant.
150 yards Championship Race for Challenge Cup, presented by the officers of small units (open to all ranks):—1, Lance-Bombardier Norris, R.A.; 2, Cpl. Humberstone, East Surrey Regt.; 3, Pte. Peers, East Surrey Regt. Time: 2 mins. 1.1-5secs.; 2 mins. 14.5secs.
"Diving Championship" for Challenge Cup, presented by Messrs. Steel, Coulson & Co. (open to all ranks, points given for position, flight and entry):—1, Lance-Sergeant Lench, East Surrey Regt.; 2, Pte. Cook, East Surrey Regt.; 3, Gunner Barker, R.A.; 4, Lieut. Clidson, M.C., East Surrey Regt., who tied for third place.

Half-mile Unit Team Championship Race for Challenge Cup, presented by the Officers of the R.A. (Open to one team of four men per unit):—1, 12th Heavy Battery, R.A.; 2, B. Company, East Surrey Regt. Time: 15 mins., 55 secs.
Tug-of-War (open to one team of six men per unit):—1, B. Company, East Surrey Regt.; 2, 38th Heavy Battery, R.A.

The Services Relay Team Championship race for Challenge Cup, presented by the H.K.V.D. Corps (open to a team of five men from the Royal Navy, Army and H.K.V.D. Corps).—Won by the H.K.V.D. Corps, whose team were G. R. Baxby, D. Lyon, S. E. Garrod, E. R. Brodie and E. W. Ballion. Time: 2 mins. 42 secs. (Distance 20 yards, 60 yards, 90 yards, 60 yards and 30 yards).
Water Polo.—The Army defeated the Royal Navy by two goals to one after an exciting and interesting game. At half-time the Army led by 2-1, and did not add to this score in the second half. The Navy played fine in the second half and pressed hotly, but owing to the splendid play of the Army's goal-keeper, who brought off some fine saves, were prevented from scoring.

Other Garrison Events.

Prizes were also presented yesterday to winners of other Garrison events for 1925-26 as under:—
Billiards.—Amateur Military Championship, L/Cpl. McBride, R.C. of S. Soldiers' Club Cup, 1st side, Royal Engineers; H.K.V.D. Challenge Cup, 8th side, Royal Engineers.
Cricket League.—Red Wing, East Surrey Regt.
Football League.—"A" Co., East Surrey Regt.
Hockey League.—"C" Co., East Surrey Regt.
Rowing (Brown Rowing Cup).—12th Heavy Battery, R.A.
Tennis.—Tennis League: Royal Engineers. Tennis Double: Q.M.S. Faro and Q.M.S. Hewitt, R.E.
Garrison Water Polo League.—38th Heavy Battery, R.A. (for the fifth year in succession); 2, 12th Heavy Battery, R.A.

It is proposed to hold an annual military harbour race. Start from near the Star Ferry, Kowloon, and finish inside R.A.S.C. Camber. Details will be issued later.

THE FIFTH TEST MATCH.

LAST DAY'S PLAY.

HOW ENGLAND WON.

The following article appearing in the issue of August 23rd of "The Cricketer" is from the pen of Mr. P. F. Warner, the Editor. Mr. Warner, as every follower of the game knows, was a great cricketer in his day and captained the English team for a good many years. What he has written reveals not only his love for this great game, but also for the country he has represented.

"At five minutes past six on the evening of Wednesday, August 18th, at Kennington Oval, Geary bowled down Mailey's wicket, and after many long years of waiting and disappointment English cricket came into its own again.

As soon as it was realised that England had won the vast crowd gave a yell of delight and swarmed in front of the pavilion, a huge mass which extended right back to the pitch itself. There they stayed for half an hour, shouting themselves hoarse.

First Chapman, the young English captain, who had led his side so ably to victory, came on to the balcony to be acclaimed like a very Caesar. Then Collins, the Australian captain, and Chapman appeared together, and later came Hobbs and Sutcliffe, *par nobilitatem*, who laid the foundation of our victory, Strudwick—and what Surrey cricketer was ever more popular than he!—and finally the whole of the England Eleven appeared to the accompaniment of such cheering as I have never heard.

And the crowd unmistakably interpreted what all those who take an interest in English cricket and who are concerned for its welfare feel, and that is that the tide of misfortune has turned at last, and the turn of the tide is welcomed with fervent enthusiasm.

What the Victory Means.

This victory means everything to English cricket. Had we been beaten, despondency would have crept over the land. As it is, our cricket will be fortified and refreshed by this great victory. And I should like to say here that the Australians, like the good sportsmen and fine cricketers they are, were the first to congratulate us in the happiest and most spontaneous manner. Generous winners, they are also generous losers, as befits cricketers who have earned an imperishable reputation as splendid fighters. But for once they did not fight with that doggedness and persistence which has inspired so wholesome a respect in the minds of their adversaries ever since they first came to this country, and on May 27th, 1878, made the reputation of Australian cricket for all time.

The wicket was not quite easy. It was worn, especially at the Vauxhall end, where there was a large spot of which Rhodes took full advantage, but 125 was a poor total for men of their fine calibre and dauntless courage.

Everything came off for England. Every change of bowling on the part of Chapman was successful and a tribute to his leadership; every catch was caught. Perhaps the old M.C.C. flag flying on the flagstaff of the pavilion may have had some sort of mesmeric effect. That flag has braved the battle and the breeze of two tours in Australia and has never yet been hauled down in a rubber of Test matches. Torn and tattered, it floated proudly in the wind, an emblem of good fortune and of victory. It seemed to signal to the English eleven "the future of English cricket depends upon the result of this match. Every man will do his best."

Hobbs and Sutcliffe.

To my mind, the Australians lost the match on Tuesday, and Hobbs and Sutcliffe won it for us by their incomparable batting. That first-wicket stand of our famous pair of 172 made victory almost a certainty for us. Had either of them failed, we might well have been out for a total of 150 or 200.

That they did not fail us at a time of most desperate crisis was only in keeping with their reputation. Never has English cricket known a more dauntless pair: the greater the task the greater their endeavour. A glance at the score-sheet will show what they accomplished. And there came from Yorkshire, somewhat against his will, one who had made his reputation before three at least of the present England eleven were born, and he had a marked influence on the result.

There must have been many schoolboys at the Oval, and I hope they watched the great Rhodes carefully, and noted his easy action, his length, his spin, and, above all, his cleverness. Ulysses earned a world-wide reputation for his cunning, and Rhodes is the Ulysses of modern cricket. His return to the England eleven was indeed a lucky stroke.

To Chapman all England will offer her warmest congratulations. He is the happy warrior of the cricket field, and he led his side with spirit, with judgment, and with imagination.

"August 18th, 1926, was a great day for English cricket—a landmark, I venture to think, in our cricket history, and if I may be allowed to say so, it brought joy to my heart.
I believed in our men, and my confidence in their ability to defeat a powerful and generous foe has never wavered. Therefore, "I die happy." I had set my whole soul and heart on our beating the Australians this year, and our success has been made a thousand times more pleasant by the perfectly charming way in which our worthy opponents took their defeat.

Maybe I have waxed sentimental, but there can be no good cricket without sentiment, a quality which enriches life and refines it and gives it zest.

(Continued on next column.)

That One Pimple May Become Many



Prevent More by Using Cuticura

Scalp regularly and Cuticura Ointment when necessary. The Soap cleanses the clogged, irritated pores, the Ointment soothes and heals.

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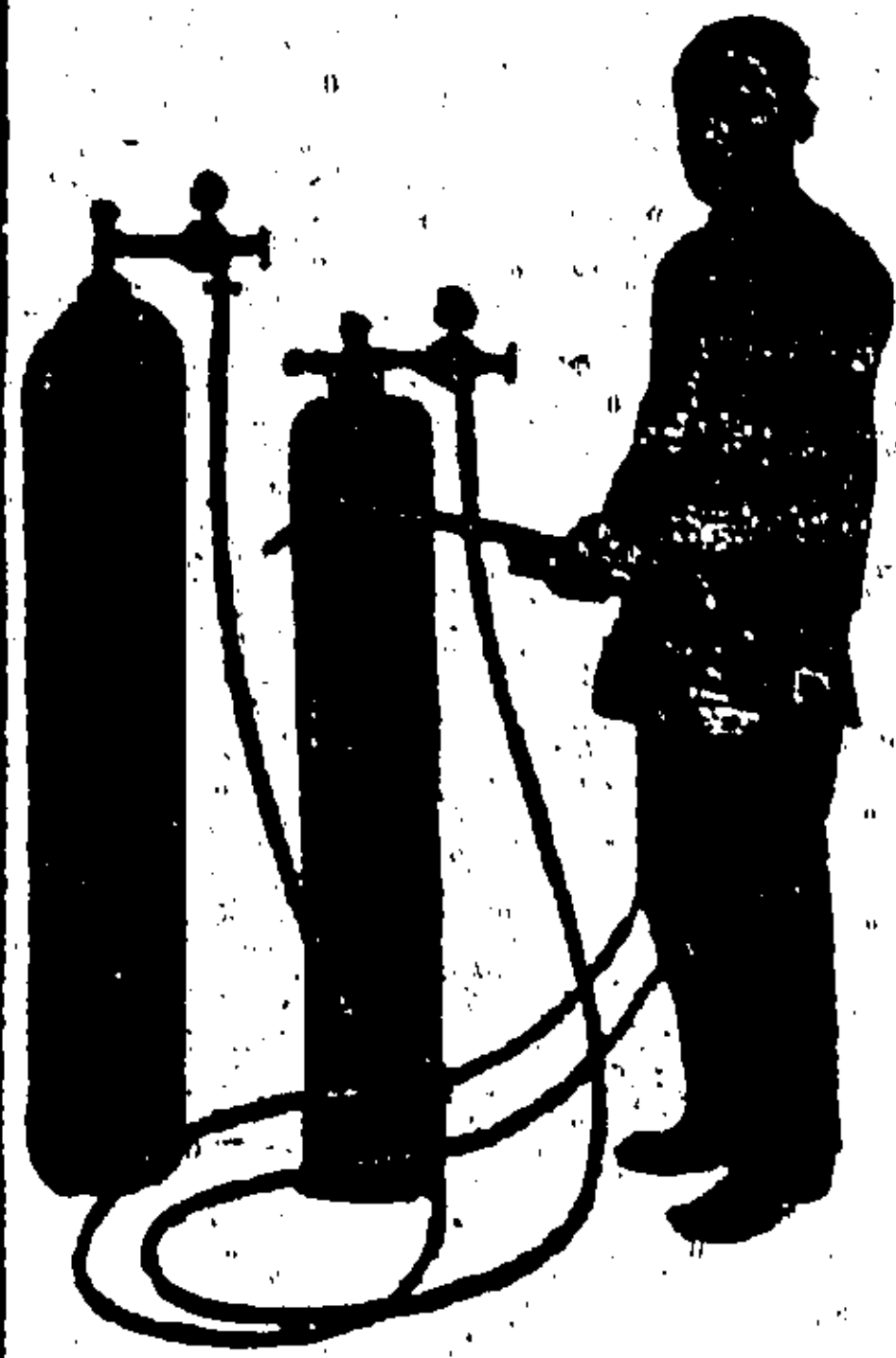
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CONSIGNEE NOTICES.

THE BEN LINE STEAMERS.
LIMITED.

FROM LEITH, MIDDLESBROUGH, ANTWERP,
LONDON, STRAITS AND PHILIPPINES.

The Steamship "BENVOLICH."

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed
that all Goods are being landed at their
risk into the Godowns and/or extra hazardous
Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf
and Godown Co., Ltd., whence, and/or from the
wharves, Delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods
have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining
undelivered after the 29th instant, will
be subject to Rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be
presented to the Underwriter on or before the
15th October, 1926, or they will not be re-
cognised.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to
be left in the Godowns, where they will be
examined on the 29th instant, at 10 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., LTD.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 22nd September, 1926. [3984]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

AMERICAN & ORIENTAL LINE.

FROM NEW YORK.

THE Steamship "CLYDEBANK"

having arrived, Consignees of Cargo by her
are informed that all Goods are being
landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or
extra-hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong
and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.,
whence Delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods
have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining
undelivered after 27th September, 1926, will
be subject to Rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be
presented to the Underwriter on or before
4th October, 1926, or they will not be re-
cognised.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to
be left in the Godowns, where they will be
examined on Monday, 27th September, 1926,
at 10 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

THE BANK LINE, LTD.,
General Agents.

Hongkong, 21st September, 1926. [3985]

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE.

THE Steamship "SAARLAND"

having arrived, Consignees of Cargo by her are
hereby notified that all Goods are being
landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or
extra-hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong
and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.,
whence, and/or from the Wharves, Delivery
may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods
have left the Godowns, and all Goods remain-
ing undelivered after 29th September, 1926,
will be subject to Rent.

All Claims must reach us by 1st October
1926, or they will not be recognised.

All damaged Packages will be examined by
Messrs. Goddard and Douglas (Marine
Surveyors) at 10 a.m. on the 29th September,
1926.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

JEBSSEN & Co.,
Agents, Hong Kong.

Hongkong, 22nd September, 1926. [3990]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION
CO., LTD.

FROM UNITED KINGDOM AND CON-
TINENTAL PORTS VIA STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer
"ASTYANAX"

are hereby notified that the Cargo will be dis-
charged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it
will lie at Consignees' risk and subject to
Terms and Conditions of Storage at Holt's
Wharf. The Cargo will be ready for Delivery
from Godown on and after 23rd September.

Optional Cargo will not be landed here,
unless Notice has been given prior to
Steamer's arrival, but carried on from port to
port to the final port of call to which the
option extends.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to
be left in the Godowns, where they will be
examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between
the hours of 10.45 a.m. and Noon within the
Free Storage period.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods
have left the Steamer's Godown, and all Goods
remaining undelivered after the 29th September,
will be subject to Rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be
presented to the Underwriter on or before the
15th October, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Hongkong, 23rd September, 1926. [3991]

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Telephone Central 30.

HONGKONG SHIPPING.

BETTER RETURNS RECORDED.

IMPROVEMENT IN HONGKONG
CARGO.

With one more arrival than on the
previous day, tonnage returns were in-
creased in yesterday morning's shipping
statement by over 10,000 tons. The state-
ment recorded a considerable improve-
ment in freights generally. There was
a much better return with regard to
Hongkong cargo; while freight for ports
beyond also showed a notable increase.
Hongkong cargo increased by over 5,000
tons; while that for ports beyond went
up by over 18,000 tons. The big increase
in freight for other ports was chiefly due
to one return for over 10,000 tons, ac-
companied by two other of about half
this amount.

TONNAGE AND NATIONALITIES.

The tonnage figures were as under:—
Total: 37,657 tons; British vessels: 28,738
tons; Other vessels: 10,911 tons.

At 9 a.m. yesterday there were 52
vessels in the harbour, of which 24 were
British. During the previous twenty-
four hours twelve vessels arrived, viz.,
nine British, one Norwegian, one German
and one Japanese. The departures dur-
ing the same period numbered fourteen,
viz., one Chinese for Sha U Chung, one
British and two Japanese for Singapore,
one Chinese for Kwang Chow Wan, four
British for Amoy, one Dutch for Swatow,
one British for Ningpo, one Japanese
for Takao and one Japanese for Shang-
hai. Clearances came to eight, viz., one
Japanese for Swatow, one French for
Kwang Chow Wan, one Japanese for
Keelung, one Japanese for Shanghai, one
British for Singapore, one British for
Jesselton, one British for Amoy and one
Japanese for Manila.

CARGO ENTERED.

(For the 24 hours ended at 9 a.m.
yesterday).

For Hongkong10,579 tons.

For ports beyond27,604 "

Total38,183 "

(For the 24 hours ended at 9 a.m.
on Tuesday).

For Hongkong4,909 tons.

For ports beyond7,979 "

Total12,888 "

Of the cargo for Hongkong, British
vessels brought 5,348 tons, the best re-
turns being 1,900 tons and 2,880 tons.
Three vessels of other nationalities
brought 5,533 tons, the best return being
3,500 tons of coal. With regard to freight,
for ports beyond, four British vessels
carried 14,381 tons, of which one vessel
carried 10,500 tons of beans and tea, and
one 2,500 tons of general cargo. Two
vessels under other flags carried the re-
maining 13,343 tons, their returns being
for 7,300 tons and 5,943 tons.

THE ARRIVALS.

The arrivals for the twenty-four hours
ended at 9 a.m. yesterday were as
under:—

Tilawa (British) from Yokohama and

Shanghai with 688 tons of general

cargo and 681 tons for ports be-
yond;

Hop Song (British) from Tsingtau and

Foochow with 280 tons of general

cargo;

Glenogle (British) from Vladivostok

and Shanghai, with a nil entry for

Hongkong, but 10,500 tons of soda

beans and tea for ports beyond;

Springbank (British) from Taku Bar

with a nil entry;

Clydebank (British) from New York

and Yokohama with 150 tons of

general cargo and 700 tons for

ports beyond;

Benvolich (British) from London and

Manila with 1,000 tons of general

cargo and 2,500 tons for ports be-
yond;

Apocoy (British) from Saigon with

2,500 tons of rice, 200 tons of gen-
eral cargo and 100 tons of firewood;

Hai Ning (British) from Foochow and

Amoy with 400 tons of general

cargo;

Cheong Shing (British) from Canton

with a nil entry;

Tonjer (Norwegian) from Chinwangtao

with 3,500 tons of coal;

Saarland (German) from Hamburg

and Singapore with 700 tons of

miscellaneous cargo and 7,300 tons

for ports beyond;

Kamo Maru (Japanese) from London

and Singapore with 834 tons of

general cargo and 5,943 tons for

ports beyond.

LATER ARRIVALS.

Later arrivals, too late for inclusion in
the above returns, were as under:—

Kwangchow (British) from Bangkok

with 2,175 tons of teak, rice and

general cargo;

Linan (British) from Shanghai with

1,125 tons of general cargo;

Tjileboet (Dutch) from Dairen and

Amoy with a cargo of pigs, and

1,177 tons of soya beans and general

cargo for ports beyond;

Teigun Maru (Japanese) from Dairen

with 2,500 tons of coal and 300 tons

of general cargo;

Seattle Maru (Japanese) from Cal-

cutta and Singapore with 322 tons

of general cargo and 5,903 tons for

ports beyond;

Bulquerie Ströllenburg (French) from

Saigon and Nhatrang with 1,055

tons of rice and general cargo;

Man Sun (Chinese) from Macao with

a nil entry.

AMERICAN SLANG EXPLAINED.

LESSON FOR BRITISH READERS.

"SOME SMEAR."

The twenty-fourth tract issued by the
Society for Pure English contains, in
joyful contrast with the aims of the
society, a list of American slang terms
and their meanings. It has been com-
piled by Professor Newton Scott for the
benefit of British readers of colloquial
Transatlantic literature.

A *Daily Express* representative who
sniffed these flowers of speech until he
found himself speaking through his nose
decided that the best way to bring their
perfume to others was to write a short
story in the American idiom, and trans-
late it afterwards. Imagine, then, that
Mamie is speaking to Eulalie, a fellow
stenographer.

"Lookit, Eulie, what gets my goat
about the boss is his colossal nerve. I
just got the razr for fair, and me only
an' hour late this morning. And when
he says, 'did you hit the office? Don't
you know that devotion to your employ-
er's interests' and a whole
lot more, springing the holier-than-thou
stuff just like he was a hizzoner and me
a poor soak."

"So I don't stand for that, and I hand
him the cold-boiled stare. You're not
such a much-a-much," says I, "and if a
lady in this joint can't come in late after
a shindig it's going to get too rich for
my blood."

"Oh," he says, "some smear! Where
d'you get that stuff?"

"A Big Stuff"

"Applesauce!" I says, "and can
the flip-flop likewise pass up on the ram-
bunctious. You're a big stiff and you
put on lugs too much for me. You're
a cheap skate," I says, "and not the
weisenheimer you figure you are."

"Say, girlie," he says, "just because
you're dressed up like a push horse
don't think you can come the bunk with
me. That spile's just a bunch of hot
air. You're fired."

"That's the berries," I says, "and
does Mamie care a fat boot? She does
not, believe you me. Slob! I says, and
with that I beat it."

These are the essential translations:
"Get the razr for fair," be severely re-
buked; "hit," arrive at; "spring the
holier-than-thou," make pretence to
superior morality; "hizzoner," judge;
"poor soak," drunkard; "hand the cold-
boiled stare," stare out of countenance;
"much-a-much," of "much" significance;
"joint," place; "shindig," important
social function; "too rich for my blood,"
too much for me; "some smear," high
class; "applesauce," nonsense; "can the
flip-flop," suppress the twaddle; "pass
up on the rambunctious," cease being
cantankerous; "put on lugs," put on
side; "cheap skate," mean-spirited per-
son; "weisenheimer," shrewd man;
"come the bunk," succeed with empty
talk; "spile," speech; "that's the ber-
ries," that's just right; "slob," disgust-
ing person.

DRUNKEN WASP.

THEORY OF AEROPLANE
"TRAGEDY."

Scientists are greatly interested in the
report that a pilot of the Imperial Air-
ways, while flying at a height of 8,000ft.
encountered a wasp, which "committed
suicide" by dashing against the wind-
screen of the machine.

The conclusion is that the wasp was
drunk! But in fairness to the dead it
should be stated that the wasp was not
drunk as the result of over-indulgence
in alcohol. The belief is that it was
carried away in the "plane," "drugged"
by the rarefied air, and then went over-
board.

This is the explanation suggested by
Mr. A. Moore Hogarth, the founder of
the College of Pestology. "Anyway,"
he added, "the dead wasp has created a
record. I have never heard of one ever
getting to that height before."

EXCLUSIVE

State Express
methods of
manufacture
are totally
different from
all others and
are exclusive to

STATE EXPRESS
VIRGINIA CIGARETTES

555

ARDATH TOBACCO CO. LTD. LONDON.

SUNRISE AND SUNSET IN
HONGKONG.

FOR SEPTEMBER, 1926.

STANDARD TIME OF THE 120TH MERIDIAN.

Date.	Sunrise.	Sunset.
September 23rd.....	6.12 a.m.	6.18 p.m.
" 24th.....	6.12 "	6.18 "
" 25th.....	6.12 "	6.17 "
" 26th.....	6.13 "	6.16 "
" 27th.....	6.13 "	6.15 "
" 28th.....	6.14 "	6.15 "
" 29th.....	6.14 "	6.14 "
" 30th.....	6.14 "	6.13 "

VESSELS IN DOCK.

At Taikoo:—*Elena, Anomia, Derwent,*
Liangchow and Hydrangea.

At Kowloon:—*Tai Tack.*

"If society wants more house-maids
and clergymen, it had better stop
laughing at those it has."—George A.
Birmingham.

"There are too many students whose
aim is to give off money rather than
to take on learning."—Dr. John H.
Holmes.

THE PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL
STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

STEAMER FOR STRAITS, COLOMBO,
AUSTRALIA, BOMBAY, EGYPT,
MEDITERRANEAN PORTS,
& LONDON.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED
FOR BATAVIA, PERSIAN GULF,
CONTINENTAL AMERICAN
AND SOUTH AFRICAN
PORTS.

THE Steamship

"NELLORE"

Captain A. H. HERRICK, R.N.R., carrying
His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched
from this Port on or about WEDNESDAY,
the 29th SEPTEMBER, 1926 at Noon, taking
Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports.

Silk, Valuables and Tea for Italy, France
and London (under arrangement) will be
transhipped at Bombay into the Mail Steamer
proceeding direct to Marseilles and London.

Parcels will be received at this Office until
5 p.m., the day before sailing. The contents
and value of all packages must be declared.

For further Particulars, Apply to—
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 22nd September, 1926. [3987]

The HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS.

September 21st.

Apoc, British str., 1,776 tons, Capt. Wm. Anderson, from Saigon, with rice and general cargo, lying at buoy No. A3.—Woo Fat Shing.

Benavolich, British str., 3,222 tons, Capt. G. McMillan, from Manila, with a general cargo, lying at Kowloon Wharf.—Gibb, Livingston & Co.

Chengshing, British str., 1,256 tons, Capt. D. R. Kilbee, from Canton, lying at West Point Wharf.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Glenlogie, British str., 5,380 tons, Capt. O. O. Simpson, from Vladivostok and Shanghai, with beans and tea, lying at buoy No. A1.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Hai Ning, British str., 832 tons, Capt. W. C. Passmore, from Amoy, with a general cargo, lying at Douglas Wharf.—Douglas S.S. Co.

Man Sun, Chinese str., 137 tons, Capt. Ho Yuet Hoi, from Macao, lying at Shamshuipo.—Lee Nin Co.

Sui Fik, Chinese str., 173 tons, Capt. Lo Shui, from Sha U Chung, with cattle, lying at Luen Ching Wharf.—Fook Hoi Co.

Tilawa, British str., 6,153 tons, Capt. P. W. Rowe, from Yokohama and Amoy, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. A33.—Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co.

Tonjer, Norwegian str., 1,645 tons, Capt. R. Rasmussen, from Chinwangtao, with a cargo of coal, lying at buoy No. B51.—Dodwell & Co.

September 22nd.

Halperie, British str., 594 tons, Capt. Le Saux, from Saigon, with rice and general cargo, lying at buoy No. C41.—Kuen Yuen Co.

Borneo, British str., 1,297 tons, Capt. J. H. van den Berg, from Hongkong, with a general cargo, lying at Stonecutters.—Shun Tai S.S. Co.

Chipsing, British str., 1,199 tons, Capt. D. G. Burrell, from Tientsin, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. C33.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Kwanchow, British str., 1,572 tons, Capt. J. D. Milne, from Bangkok, with teakwood and rice, lying at buoy No. B12.—B. & S.

Linn, British str., 1,356 tons, Capt. T. Beer, from Shanghai, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. B11.—B. & S.

Nyongu, British str., 4,321 tons, from Singapore, with a general cargo, lying at Kowloon Wharf.—Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co.

Osaka Maru, Japanese str., 3,940 tons, Capt. Kagami, from Singapore, with a general cargo, lying at Kowloon Wharf.—N.Y.K.

Saarland, German str., 6,863 tons, Capt. Franz Heller, from Hamburg and Singapore, with a general cargo, lying at Kowloon Wharf.—Jensen & Co.

Seattle Maru, Japanese str., 3,622 tons, Capt. T. Harada, from Calcutta and Singapore, with a general cargo, lying at Kowloon Wharf.—O.S.K.

Tjilhoet, Dutch str., 3,535 tons, Capt. P. Abgo, from Dairen and Amoy, with pigs, lying at buoy No. A22.—J.C.I.L.

Yeiun Maru, Japanese str., 1,284 tons, Capt. R. Fukuhara, from Dairen, with coal and general cargo, lying at buoy No. C37.—M.B.K.

CLEARANCES.

September 22nd.

Benavolich, for Shanghai.
Ceylon, for Tegal.
Cydebank, for Shanghai.
Hop Sang, for Shanghai.
Osaka Maru, for Moji.
Seattle Maru, for Kobe.
Sui Fik, for Sha U Chung.
Tilawa, for Singapore.
Tjilhoet, for Muntok.
Wingwo, for Kwang Chow Wan.

SHIPPING MOVEMENTS.

The s.s. *Talwa* (B.I. and Apcar Line), left Singapore for Hongkong on the 18th inst., with the outward English mails, and is due here today (Thursday), at about 9 a.m.

The R.M.S. *Empress of Russia* arrived at Kobe yesterday at 3.30 a.m. and left at 5 p.m. She is due at Yokohama tomorrow at 1 p.m.

The R.M.S. *Empress of Canada*, from Hongkong on September 3rd, arrived at Vancouver on September 20th.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

Empress of Asia (C.P.R.), due October 4th.

Japan (Swedish East Asiatic), due October 29th.

Sumatra (Swedish East Asiatic), due October 29th.

Talwa (B.I. & Apcar), due to-day, about 9 a.m.

SHIPPING NOTES.

At the Marine Court yesterday, before Lieut.-Commander G. F. Hoi, R.N., two fishing junk masters were each fined \$3 for mooring in the Causeway Bay typhoon shelter without permission.

The Indo-China Steam Navigation Company's s.s. *Cheong Shing*, which returned from her trip to Canton on Tuesday afternoon, will leave here for Canton again tomorrow. She is at present lying at the West Point Wharf ready to receive cargo. Cargo and passengers will be carried at current rates, and the former can be landed into Company's godowns at Canton and storage arranged at favourable rates and reasonable protection given. The *Cheong Shing* returns to Hongkong on Sunday.

According to return issued last month, the number of alien passengers, excluding transients, who landed in the United Kingdom during the first six months of the year was 154,349, compared with 152,958 in the corresponding period of last year. Those who embarked numbered 135,471, compared with 139,186 in the similar period of 1925, and 390 were refused permission to land, the number in the first six months of last year being 1231.

Dangerous goods manifested in yesterday's shipping returns, included 3,780 tin boxes and 300 cases of matches on the s.s. *Tilawa* from Yokohama and Amoy. The *Tilawa* reported that heavy rain was encountered during the trip to Hongkong and the vessel passed within half-a-mile of heavy waters off Chilang Point.

The total number of deck passengers entered for the twenty-four hours ended at 9 a.m. yesterday was 2,481, of which the s.s. *Tilawa* (British) from Yokohama and Amoy carried 2,159; the s.s. *Apoc* (British) from Saigon 135; and the s.s. *Kama Maru* (Japanese) from London and Singapore 103.

FOR CANTON.

THE INDO-CHINA S. N. CO., LTD.'S

S.S. "CHEONGSHING" (Tons 1989)

NOW READY TO RECEIVE CARGO AT

WEST POINT WHARF

WILL SAIL FOR CANTON ON

FRIDAY, the 24th inst.

Returning SUNDAY, the 26th inst.

Cargo and Passengers will be carried at Current Rates. Cargo can be landed into Company's Godown at Canton and Storage arranged at Favourable Rates and Reasonable Protection given. Special Facilities for Delivery of Cargo ex-Godown.

For further particulars, Apply to—

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

General Managers.

3969] INDO-CHINA S. N. CO., LTD.

ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE.

"CITY OF BARODA" ... 9,670 tons d.w., sailing 5th NOVEMBER.
"CITY OF CAIRO" ... 10,145 tons d.w., sailing 3rd DECEMBER.

THE above Modern Passenger Steamers will be Despatched as above for BOSTON and NEW YORK via PHILADELPHIA ISLANDS STRAITS, COLOMBIA and SUEZ CANAL, arriving in NEW YORK on or about 5th JANUARY and 2nd FEBRUARY respectively. FARES: £100 Single First Class, £70 Single Second.

For further Particulars, Apply to—

THE BANK LINE, LTD.

General Agents.

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LARGEST AND FASTEST STEAMSHIPS.

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£120 £112 £83

VICTORIA AND VANCOUVER

via SHANGHAI and JAPAN PORTS

Steamers	H'kong	Shanghai	Kobe	Yokohama	Vancouver
EMPRESS OF ASIA	Oct. 14	Oct. 17	Oct. 20	Oct. 23	Nov. 1
EMPRESS OF CANADA	Oct. 29	Oct. 31	Nov. 3	Nov. 6	Nov. 15
EMPRESS OF RUSSIA	Nov. 11	Nov. 14	Nov. 17	Nov. 20	Nov. 29

(E/Asia and E/Russia call at Nagasaki the day after departure from Shanghai).

HONGKONG—MANILA—HONGKONG—SERVICE

Leave Hongkong	Arrive Manila	Leave Manila	Arrive Hongkong
Oct. 6	Oct. 8	EMPRESS ASIA	Oct. 9
Oct. 20	Oct. 22	EMPRESS CANADA	Oct. 23

Passenger Department: Tel. C. 752. Cables: GACANPAC.
Freight and Express: Tel. C. 42. Cables: NAUTILUS.



SAN FRANCISCO via Shanghai, Japan Ports & Honolulu.

TAIYO MARU	...	...	5th Oct., at Noon
TENYO MARU	...	...	Monday, 18th Oct., at Noon
KOREA MARU	...	...	Tuesday, 2nd Nov., at Noon
SEIYU MARU	...	...	Tuesday, 18th Nov., at Noon
SIBERIA MARU	...	...	Monday, 29th Nov., at Noon

SOUTH AMERICA via Japan, Honolulu, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Mexico and Panama.

ANYO MARU	...	...	Friday, 5th Nov., at Noon
BOKUYO MARU	...	...	Saturday, 27th Nov., at Noon
RAKUYO MARU	...	...	Wednesday, 12th Jan., at Noon

MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore & Port.

HAKUSAN MARU	...	...	Saturday, 25th Sept.
KITANO MARU	...	...	Saturday, 9th Oct.
HARUNA MARU	...	...	Saturday, 23rd Oct.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila & Port.

AKI MARU	...	...	Wednesday, 20th Oct., at 11 a.m.
MISHIMA MARU	...	...	Wednesday, 24th Nov., at 11 a.m.

NEW YORK and/or BOSTON via PANAMA.

TOBA MARU	...	...	Saturday, 2nd Oct.
LISBON MARU	...	...	Sunday, 17th Oct.
TSUYAMA MARU	...	...	Thursday, 11th Nov.

BUENOS AIRES via Singapore, Durban & Cape Town, Delagoa Bay & Algoa Bay.

KANAGAWA MARU	...	...	Friday, 15th Oct.
WAKASA MARU	...	...	Wednesday, 17th Nov.

BOMBAY via Singapore, Penang & Colombo.

PENANG MARU	...	...	Thursday, 30th Sept.
TAMBA MARU	...	...	Monday, 11th Oct.

CALCUTTA via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.

MALACCA MARU	...	...	Friday, 8th Oct.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.	...	...	Saturday, 16th Oct.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

OSAKA MARU	...	...	Thursday, 23rd Sept.
AWA MARU	...	...	Saturday, 2nd Oct.
KATORI MARU	...	...	Monday, 4th Oct.
ATSUTA MARU	...	...	Tuesday, 19th Oct.

For further information, apply to— NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Telephone: Central No. 292 (Private exchanges to all Dept.).

M.M. MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

SERVICES CONTRACTUELS

Mali Steamers	Next Sailings from Marseilles	Pro. Arr. at H'kong. (Probable Sailings and Sailing for S'hai and Japan)	From Hongkong for Marseilles
ANGERS	...	...	23rd Sept., 1926.
DARTAGNAN	...	...	12th Oct., "
ANGOR	...	...	26th Oct., "
PORTHOS	...	...	9th Nov., "
CHAMBOED	...	...	23rd Nov., "
PAUL LECAT	...	...	7th Dec., "
GENERAL METZINGER	...	...	21st Dec., "

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY TO MARSEILLES.
(including Table Wine and First Doctor's Attendance).
A Class 1st Class ... 2 90. Od. Od. ... B Class 1st Class ... 2 85. Od. Od.
Steamers 2nd ... 2 70. Od. Od. ... Steamers 2nd ... 2 61. Od. Od.
Through Tickets to London and Leading Towns of Europe.
Accommodation reserved in the Trains at Marseilles.
LIGNES COMMERCIALES (Cable Route).
s.s. "MIN" from DUNKIRK, LONDON & HAVRE is due to arrive on the 23rd September.
Sailings subject to alteration without notice.
For full Particulars, apply to—
MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.,
Telephone Central 740. 3, QUEEN'S BUILDING, CONSIGNATION—TRANSIT—REPRESENTATION.

INDO-CHINA

STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATIONS.

CANTON	...	"CHEONGSHING"	Friday, 24th Sept., at 6 a.m.
TIENTSIN via CHEFOO	...	"CHIFSHING"	Monday, 27th Sept., at Noon.
SANDAKAN	...	"HINSANO"	Tuesday, 28th Sept., at 2 p.m.
TSINGTAU via SHANGHAI	...	"LEESANG"	Wednesday, 29th Sept., at Noon.
HAPSONG	...	"MINGSANG"	Thursday, 30th Sept., at 8 a.m.
KOBE via KEELUNG	...	"HANGSANG"	Thursday, 30th Sept., at Noon.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	...	"LAISANG"	Saturday, 2nd Oct., at 3 p.m.
TSINGTAU via SHANGHAI	...	"FOOSHING"	Wednesday, 6th Oct., at Noon.
SANDAKAN	...	"MAUSANG"	Saturday, 9th Oct., at Noon.
KOBE via YOKOHAMA	...	"KUMSANG"	Sunday, 10th Oct., at 7 a.m.
YOKKAICHI	...	"HOPSANG"	Wednesday, 13th Oct., at Noon.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	...	"HOSANG"	Wednesday, 22nd Oct., at 3 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to—

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

GENERAL MANAGERS.

Telephone: Central No. 215.

GLEN AND SHIRE

JOINT SERVICE OF STEAMERS.

U.K.—STRAITS, CHINA & JAPAN SERVICE.

OUTWARDS.	HOMEWARDS.
Vessel	Discharges
"GLENSHIRE"	5th Oct.
"CARMAETHENSHIRE"	18th "
"GLENSHIRE"	23rd "
"GLENSANDA"	14th Nov.
"GLENTARA"	23rd Nov.
Vessel	Discharges
"GLENGARRY"	20th Oct.
	London, Rotterdam & Hamburg via Oran.

Movements are subject to change without notice.

For Freight or further Particulars, please apply to—

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

THE GLEN LINE, LTD., AGENTS.

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THE SWEDISH EAST ASIATIC COMPANY, LIMITED.

Service of "Fast Motor" Vessels

LOADING DIRECT FOR

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Loading About

s.s. "SUMATRA" ... 28th November

FOR SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

Loading About

s.s. "JAPAN" ... 29th October

s.s. "SUMATRA" ... 29th October

For further particulars, apply to the Agents—

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Hongkong.

G. E. HUYGEN.

Canton.

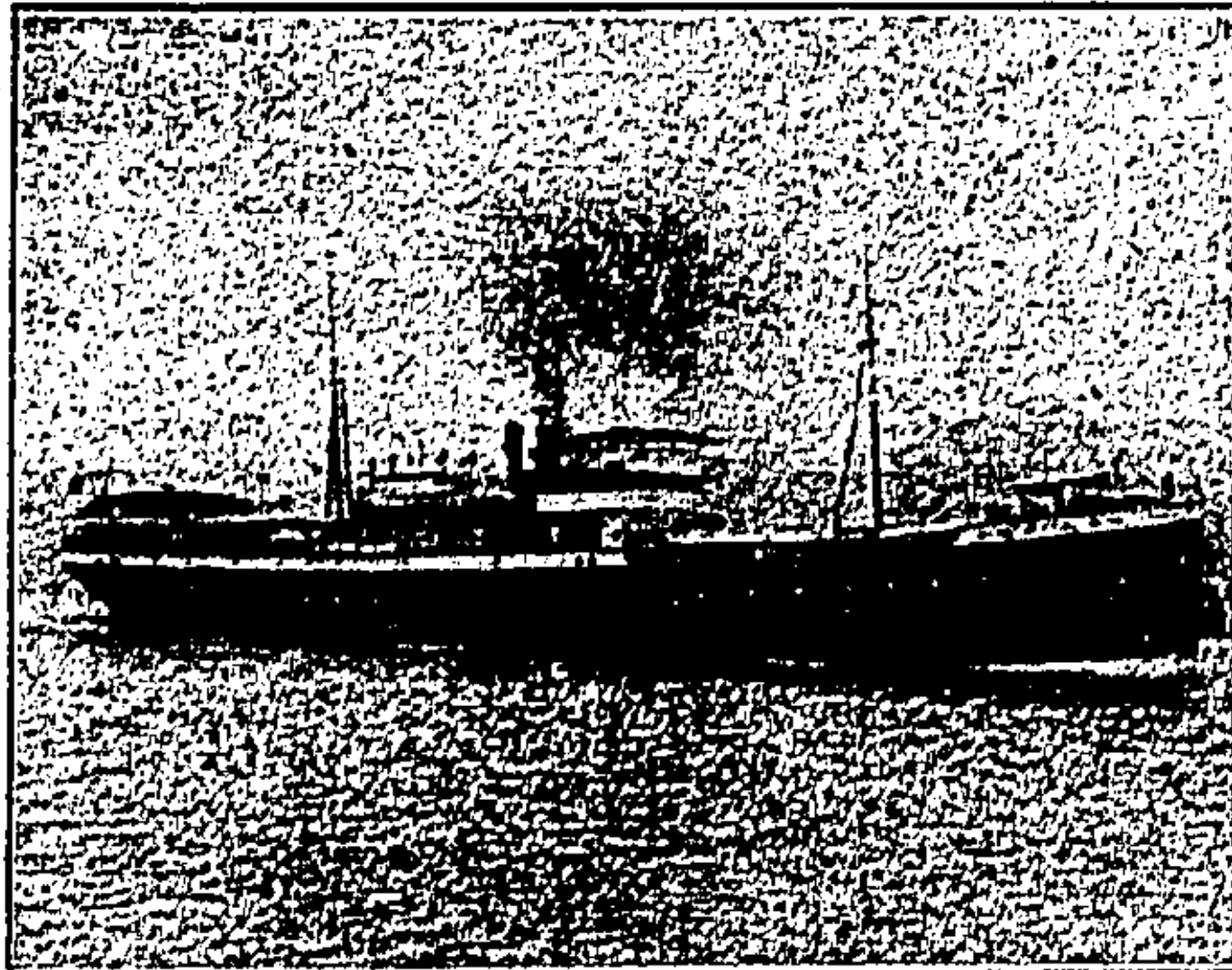
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HONGKONG-BORNEO LINE.

To Jesselton, Sandakan, Lahad Datu, Tawau and Semporna.

Calling at Sandakan and Jesselton on Return Voyage.

Regular Three-weekly Freight and Passenger Service.



Excellent accommodation for Saloon, Second class and Steerage passengers.

All 1st Class State-rooms and 2nd Class Cabins fitted with Occupying Electric Fans.

Hotel reservations arranged at Sandakan and Hongkong if desired.

Through Bills of Lading issued to other B. N. Borneo Ports.

Sailings are subject to alteration.

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W. WATT & CO., Agents. 185, WING LOK STREET WEST. PHONE C. 4933.

ADMIRAL ORIENTAL LINE

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS.

THE NEW FAST AMERICAN STEAMERS

FOR VICTORIA AND SEATTLE

SHANGHAI-KOBE-YOKOHAMA

"PRESIDENT MADISON" ... Sept. 25th, 5 p.m.
"PRESIDENT JACKSON" ... Oct. 7th, 5 p.m.

TO EUROPE—£120-£112

First Class on the Pacific. First Class on American or Canadian Railways. First Class and Monoclass on the Atlantic. Choice of Trans-Continental Railways. Any Line on the Atlantic. Through Accommodation and Booking Arranged.

FOR MANILA

"PRESIDENT JACKSON" ... Sept. 29th, 5 p.m.
"PRESIDENT MCKINLEY" ... Oct. 11th, 5 p.m.

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Telephones: Central 2477, 2478 & 795.

THE BANK LINE, LTD.

AGENTS FOR THE FOLLOWING SERVICES.

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AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. Co., Ltd.)

S.S. "CITY OF EVANSVILLE" ... From Hongkong Via Suez Canal 24th Sept.
S.S. "CITY OF BATE" ... From Hongkong Via Suez Canal 25th Oct.BOSTON & NEW YORK
AMERICAN & ORIENTAL LINE
(ANDREW WERN & Co., London.)

Sailings from Hongkong

M.V. "SPRINGBANK" ... From Hongkong Via Suez Canal 30th September.

UNITED KINGDOM & CONTINENT

"ELLERMAN" LINE

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. Co., Ltd.)

S.S. "CITY OF BANGKOK" ... For Marseilles, Havre, London and Hamburg.
From Hongkong 24th October.FARES TO LONDON "A" 1st Class £38. 2nd Class £20.
"B" 1st Class £20. 2nd Class £12.

MAURITIUS & SOUTH AFRICA

ORIENTAL-AFRICAN LINE

STEAMERS From Hongkong October

Loading for Mauritius, Delagoa Bay, Durban, East London, Algoa Bay, Port Elizabeth, Mossel Bay and Capetown

Through Bills of Lading issued to Beira, Quilimane, Ibo, Port Amelia, Mozambique, Chinde, Inhambane, Zanzibar, Mombassa, Kilindini, Port Nolloth, Luderitz Bay, Walvis Bay, and Madagascar.

AUSTRAL-EAST INDIES LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. Co., Ltd.)

Sailings from Singapore on 6th of every month by "CITY OF PALERMO" or "MALATIAN" to Java, Fremantle, Adelaide, Melbourne and Sydney, and Vice Versa.
Through Freight and Passenger bookings from Hongkong in conjunction with "Ellerman" Line or other services.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines, Apply to—

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IMPROVED SERVICE

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TO

BOSTON
NEW YORK
PHILADELPHIA

M.V. "MALAYAN PRINCE" ... Leave Hongkong 3rd Oct., 1926

For Freight and Full Particulars, apply to—

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(Incorporated in Great Britain)

Telegrams: "Furaprinca"

King's Building.

[19]

HOLLAND EAST ASIA LINEof the United Netherlands
Navigation Company.

Regular Four-weekly Service between

Japan, Vladivostok, China, Hongkong, Manila, Singapore
andGenoa, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, Hamburg, Bremen and
North Continental Ports

SAILINGS FOR EUROPE:

S.S. "OOSTERK" ... 2nd October.
S.S. "OUDERK" ... 30th October.
S.S. "SIMALOER" ... 26th November.

ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE:

S.S. "OUDERK" ... 20th September.
S.S. "SIMALOER" ... 18th October.
S.S. "OOSTERK" ... 16th November.All Steamers have a Limited Accommodation for Passengers.
For Freight, Passage and further Particulars, Please Apply to—

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LYN

Telephone Central No. 1374.

Agents: York Building.

[21]

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Apar and
Eastern & Australian
Lines**(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND).
MAIL AND PASSENGER STEAMERS
TAKING CARGO FORSTRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES
MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA, INCLUDING
NEW ZEALAND & QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED SEA, EGYPT, CON-
STANTINOPLE, GREECE, LEVANTINE PORTS, EUROPE, ETC.
PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL FORTNIGHTLY DIRECT
ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
(UNDER CONTRACT WITH H.M. GOVERNMENT.)

Steamship.	Tons.	From Hongkong (about)	Destination.
"NELLORE"	6,333	23rd Sept. 10 a.m.	Singapore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay.
"KASHGAR"	9,005	2nd Oct. Noon	Marseilles, London, Antwerp & Hull.
"JEYPORE"	5,318	11th Oct.	Singapore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay.
"MORRA"	10,919	16th Oct.	Marseilles and London.
"NYANZA"	7,023	27th Oct.	Singapore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay.
"KEYBER"	9,114	30th Oct.	Marseilles, London and Antwerp.
"ALIPORE"	5,273	31st Oct.	Singapore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay.
"MANTUA"	10,902	13th Nov.	Marseilles and London.
"DEVANHA"	8,155	24th Nov.	Singapore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay.
"KARNALA"	9,128	27th Nov.	Marseilles, London and Antwerp.
"NELLORE"	6,333	6th Dec.	Singapore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay.
"MACEDONIA"	11,789	11th Dec.	Marseilles and London.
"DELTA"	8,097	23rd Dec.	Singapore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay.
"KHIVA"	9,135	25th Dec.	Marseilles, London and Antwerp.
"MIRZAPUR"	8,715	3rd Jan.	Marseilles, London, Hamburg & Rotterdam.
"NYANZA"	7,023	6th Jan.	Singapore, Penang, Colombo & Bombay.
"MALWA"	10,941	8th Jan.	Marseilles and London.
"KALYAN"	9,144	22nd Jan.	Marseilles, London and Antwerp.
"MORRA"	10,919	5th Feb.	Marseilles and London.
"KASHGAR"	9,005	19th Feb.	Marseilles, London and Antwerp.
"MANTUA"	10,902	5th March	Marseilles and London.
"MONGOLIA"	16,504	19th March	Marseilles and London.
"MACEDONIA"	11,789	2nd April	Marseilles and London.
"DEVANHA"	8,155	9th April	Marseilles, London, Antwerp & Rotterdam.
"KARNALA"	9,128	16th April	Marseilles, London and Antwerp.
"MALWA"	10,941	14th May	Marseilles and London.
"KHIVA"	9,135	14th May	Marseilles, London and Antwerp.
"MORRA"	10,919	28th May	Marseilles and London.

Frequent connections from Port Said for Passengers and Cargo to Constantinople, Piræus, Smyrna, and other Levant Ports by steamers of the Khedivial Mail Steamship Co.

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS

"TALAMBA"	5,018	28th Sept.	Singapore, Penang and Calcutta.
"SHIRALA"	7,841	11th Oct.	do.
"TALMA"	10,000	17th Oct.	do.

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (SOUTH)

"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	1st Oct.	Manila, Sandakan, Thursday Island, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney and Melbourne.
"ARAFURA"	6,000	29th Oct.	
"TANDA"	6,968	2nd Dec.	
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	31st Dec.	
"ARAFURA"	6,000	28th Jan.	
"TANDA"	6,968	4th Mar.	

Regular Monthly Sailings from Hongkong to Japan and Hongkong to Australia.
The E. & A.S.S. Co., Ltd., steamers will also call at Shanghai, Iloilo, Cebu, Kolombagan, Tawao, Timor, Durwin, or other ports en route as inducement offers.Frequent connections from Australia with the following:—
The Union S.S. Co.'s Steamers to the United Kingdom via New Zealand, Vancouver, San Francisco, etc.
The P. & O. Royal Mail Steamers to London via Suez Canal.
The P. & O. Branch Service of Steamers to London via the Cape.
The New Zealand Shipping Co.'s Steamers for Southampton and London via Panama Canal.**SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI AND JAPAN**

"NYANZA"	7,023	23rd Sept. Noon	Shanghai, Daire, Moji and Kobe.
"TALMA"	10,000	24th Sept. 6 a.m.	Amoy, Moji, Kobe and Osaka.
"ALIPORE"	5,273	29th Sept.	Shanghai and Kobe.
"KEYBER"	9,114	1st Oct.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"ARAFURA"	6,000	5th Oct.	Moji, Kobe, Osaka and Yokohama.
"MANTUA"	10,902	16th Oct.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"MIRZAPUR"	8,715	23rd Oct.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"KARNALA"	9,128	29th Oct.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"DEVANHA"	8,155	30th Oct.	Shanghai and Kobe.
"TANDA"	6,968	2nd Nov.	Moji, Kobe, Osaka and Yokohama.
"NELLORE"	6,333	13th Nov.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"DELTA"	8,097	14th Nov.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"KHIVA"	9,135	22nd Nov.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"MACEDONIA"	11,789	25th Nov.	Shanghai only.
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	7th Dec.	Moji, Kobe, Osaka and Yokohama.
"MALWA"	10,941	14th Dec.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"NYANZA"	7,023	17th Dec.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"KALYAN"	9,144	24th Dec.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"ARAFURA"	6,000	4th Jan.	Moji, Kobe, Osaka and Yokohama.
"MORRA"	10,919	7th Jan.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"DEVANHA"	8,155	8th Jan.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"KASHGAR"	9,005	21st Jan.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"NELLORE"	6,333	21st Jan.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"MANTUA"	10,902	4th Feb.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"TANDA"	6,968	8th Feb.	Moji, Kobe, Osaka and Yokohama.
"MONGOLIA"	16,504	17th Feb.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"MACEDONIA"	11,789	18th Feb.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	8th March	Moji, Kobe, Osaka and Yokohama.
"DEVANHA"	8,155	13th March	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"KARNALA"	9,128	15th March	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"MALWA"	10,941	1st April	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"ARAFURA"	6,000	5th April	Moji, Kobe, Osaka and Yokohama.

All rates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

Passengers for Bangkok must defray their own Hotel expenses at Singapore while awaiting the on carrying steamer.

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.

Steamers on London and Australian Lines are fitted with Landdries.

Parcels measuring not more than 4 ft. x 3 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.

For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to—

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.

P. & O. Building, Consaught Road Central, HONGKONG.

Agents. [1]

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE OF Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First-Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in State-rooms, Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

AMOY & FOCHOW

AND RETURN

(Occupying 5 to 6 Days)

HAINING ... 24th September, at 4 p.m.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

Round Trip Tickets will be issued from Hongkong to Fochow (Pagoda Anchorage) or vice versa and Return by the same steamer at the reduced rate of \$30.00 including Meals while the steamer is in Port.

For Freight and Passage apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.,

General Managers.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO.,

LIMITED.

BANGKOK	"KALIAN"	On 23rd Sept.	10 a.m.
HONGKONG	"KALIAN"	On 23rd Sept.	10 a.m.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"SUNNING"	On 23rd Sept.	3 p.m.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	"LINAN"	On 25th Sept.	6 a.m.
SHANGHAI & NEWCHOW	"KANCHOW"	On 26th Sept.	6 a.m.
AMOI & SINGAPORE	"KWANGCHOW"	On 27th Sept.	6 a.m.
AMOI & SHANGHAI	"SINGANG"	On 28th Sept.	6 a.m.
HONGKONG	"KINGYUAN"	On 28th Sept.	4 p.m.
TIENTSIN	"HANYANG"	On 29th Sept.	4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	"SHANTUNG"	On 30th Sept.	6 a.m.
AMOI & SINGAPORE	"KUNGCHOW"	On 30th Sept.	6 a.m.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	"SOOCHOW"	On 2nd Oct.	6 a.m.
WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	"KUEICHOW"	On 2nd Oct.	4 p.m.
SHANGHAI & NEWCHOW	"YINGCHOW"	On 3rd Oct.	6 a.m.
AMOI & SINGAPORE	"KWEIYANG"	On 3rd Oct.	6 a.m.
AMOI & SHANGHAI	"SZOCHOW"	On 5th Oct.	6 a.m.
AMOI & SINGAPORE	"ANKING"	On 5th Oct.	6 a.m.

SALOON PASSAGE RATES, HONGKONG to SHANGHAI and vice versa, Have Now Been Reduced To
\$80 SINGLE and \$90 RETURN.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Telephone Central 35.

Agents.

CARGO AND PASSENGER CAN BE INSURED AT THE OFFICE OF BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE. [4]

AUSTRALIAN-ORIENTAL LINE, LTD.

"CHANGTIE" & "TAIPING"

THREE NEW VESSELS MAINTAIN A REGULAR SERVICE FROM

HONGKONG TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS,

VIA MANILA AND THURSDAY ISLAND.

Through Bills of Lading issued to all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.
EXCELLENT & MOST UP-TO-DATE FIRST & SECOND CLASS PASSENGER ACCOMMODATION.
HONGKONG TO SYDNEY—19 DAYS.

STEAMER	DATE HONGKONG ON OR ABOUT	SAILING HENCE ON OR ABOUT
CHANGTIE	8th October	16th October
TAIPING	9th November	17th November
CHANGTIE	10th December	17th December

For Freight and Passage Apply to—BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Telephone: Central 35.

Agents.

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DODWELL & CO., LTD.

NEW YORK BERTH.

LOADING FOR BOSTON AND NEW YORK VIA SUEZ.

S.S. "KENDAL CASTLE" ... Sails on or about 19th October.

LYDD TRIESTINO.REGULAR MONTHLY PASSENGER AND FREIGHT SERVICE FOR
BRINDISI, VENICE AND TRIESTE (PIUM).

TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING TO

GENOA, ALL ITALIAN, ADRIATIC, LEVANT, BLACK SEA AND
DANUBE PORTS.REDUCED PASSAGE RATES TO BRINDISI, VENICE OR TRIESTE
"A" CLASS: £72. 10s. 0d. "B" CLASS: £66. 0s. 0d.**NEXT SAILINGS.**

OUTWARDS FOR SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE AND MOJI

From Hongkong.

M.V. "VIMINALE" ... Sails on or about 5th October.

HOMEWARDS FOR BRINDISI, VENICE AND TRIESTE

From Hongkong.

S.S. "FIUME L." ... Sails on or about 7th October.

M.V. "VIMINALE" ... Sails on or about 20th October.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS

FROM CALCUTTA AND COLOMBO TO SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

S.S. "UMZUMBI" ... Sails from Calcutta 30th Sept.

Regular Passenger and Cargo Service to South African Ports.

Through Bills of Lading issued from Hongkong.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines, apply to—

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED.

Telephone: Central 1030.

Agents.

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BOSTON NEW YORK & BALTIMORE

Joint Service of the

BLUE FUNNEL LINE

(OCEAN S.S. CO., LTD. AND CHINA MUTUAL S.S. CO., LTD.)

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.)

Sailings from Hongkong.

"CITY OF EVANSVILLE"	... Via Suez Canal	24th September
"CITY OF BATE"	... Via Suez Canal	30th October
"TEUCER"	... Via Suez Canal	22nd October
"CITY OF CAIRO"	... Via Suez Canal	5th November

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.

Subject to change without notice.

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, or THE BANK LINE, LTD., HONGKONG.

HONGKONG AND CANTON. JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LTD., CANTON.

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